Pittsburgh Weekly Gazette.

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Antimasonic.

To the Friends of Equal Rights, and the Opponents of all Secret Oath-Bound Societies, in Allegheny county, and elsewhere.

The subscribers beg leave to call your calm and serious attention to the able report of John C. Spencer, to the National Antimasonic Convention, held at Baltimore, in 1831, and to the other matters embraced in the following pages. John C. Spencer is one of the most distinguished and talented citizens of the great state of New York, and is now the Secretary of the War Department at Washington. During the great excitement in Western New York, consequent upon the atrocious abduction and cold-blooded murder of William Morgan, a citizen of the United States, Mr. Spencer was selected as special counsel, to conduct the prosecution against all concerned in those outrages. He was selected because of his great talents, his fearless spirit, his untiring industry, and his freedom from all bias or prejudice on that exciting question.

The mere fact of the abduction and murder of Morgan seems not to have aroused him to a proper sense of the danger of such societies; perhaps he supposed, as did many other worthy men, that the Morgan outrage was the hasty, unauthorized and uncountenanced act of a few worthless fellows, who were *tolerated* merely in the masonic fraternity.

It required, however, only a short period of time, and a slight investigation of the facts, to convince him, that his previous impressions were erroneous; that many of the actors in that atrocious outrage were men who stood fair in society, men who held responsible offices, sheriffs, members of the legislature, &c.; that it was no hasty and rash act, but a deliberate, long premeditated and well arranged scheme, contrived by masons of high degree, in fulfilment of their masonic obligations. The same brief period convinced him also, that if the fraternity did not *unanimously* approve the conduct of the actors in that outrage, the exceptions were only sufficient to prove the rule, to show that those who *did* approve were the better and the brighter masons and that that cruel, cold-blooded murder, was in conformity with the strict and generally understood spirit and letter of masonic obligations.

Even all this, however, forms not the worst feature of that transaction. An extravagant and preposterous liberality, might *possibly* conjure up some shadow of an excuse, for the neglect or omission of masonic lodges to punish or censure the actors in that affair. But surely even charity run mad can find no palliation or excuse for those masons, who voted money to the abductors, committed perjuries in their defence, stood mute in contempt of the law, refused to find verdicts in conformity with the evidence, or who finally exulted at the triumph of masonry over the law.

All these offences were again and again repeated, during the prosecutions arising out of the Morgan outrage, and John C. Spencer, who had entered upon the investigation, free from all prejudice against masonry, soon found himself a firm believer in the iniquity and dangerous nature of all secret oath-bound societies.

His report gives a very concise history of the struggle of the laws of the land—the publicly expressed will of the whole people, against a secret oath-bound, blood-stained band of conspirators. The history of that long and arduous struggle is necessarily very concise, and exhibits only the prominent facts; but enough is given to show that the laws of the land were powerless against the arts, the perjuries, and the obstinacy of masons, banded together, to protect murderers and their accomplices.

The report is, we repeat, a very condensed account of the ineffectual struggle of the law against the masonic conspirators. A full and detailed history would have required more time and labor than could be given during the sitting of the Convention at which it was presented. Such a history is, however, in existence. Col. William L. Stone, the editor of one of the most respectable newspapers in New York, a man of unimpeachable character, a warm personal friend of De Witt Clinton, and a Royal Arch Mason, in 1832, addressed to John Q. Adams forty-nine letters, giving a full and lucid history of the abduction, and all the subsequent transactions. These letters compose a large book, of five hundred and seventy pages, and greatly indeed would we rejoice, were it within our power to place a copy of it in the hands of every honest, and intelligent citizen in this nation. No such honest and intelligent man can read it without feeling the deepest conviction, that masonry is, in its very nature, an atrocious and dangerous institution, which should be abolished without delay.

Col. Stone was, as we have before stated, a royal arch mason. Soon after the outrage, he, in his paper, condemned the actors in it, but still had no suspicion that those actors would have strong and influential friends in the masonic lodges, from the Niagara river to the shores of the ocean. He continued, therefore, to regard himself as a mason, and in June, 1827, he visited the Grand Lodge in New York, at its annual meeting. The following is his own account of his reception there: it is from page 261 of his book.

"Little, however, did I imagine the reception with which I was to meet from a portion of my brethren. There were many old friends with whom I met as cordially as in former times. But there were others, *whose countenances frowned darkly upon me;* while others, still, *assailed me with angry and violent language, charging me, with eyes flashing revengefully, with being a deserter, a revealer of secrets, an Antimason, &c.*"

At that meeting of the Grand Lodge, *one hundred* dollars were voted to Eli Bruce, one of the abductors of Morgan. Upon this subject, Col. Stone remarks, "when I saw that appropriation made, my own course was taken. *I have never crossed the threshhold of a lodge since.*"

Following Mr. Spencer's report, our fellow citizens will find, the forty-seventh letter of Col. Stone; it will well repay a careful perusal. We earnestly call upon our friends, the friends of equal rights and the supremacy of the laws, to read both Mr. Spencer's report, and the letter of Col. Stone, and then say, whether such an institution as masonry should be countenanced in this country.

We are aware, that it has been argued, that the Morgan outrage is but a single occurrence, and such a one may not again occur. Possibly not; but are republicans, freemen, citizens of a country, where all are supposed to possess equal rights, to tolerate the existence of an institution possessing such powers to do ill, trusting only that it may not be disposed to exercise those powers? Who would advise the turning loose in our streets, a lion or a tiger, even though ever so well tamed? Surely no prudent man.

Besides, masonry has admirable means of concealing its misdeeds; such is the main object of its atrocious oaths, to keep secret the crimes of a brother, even "*murder and treason not excepted.*" So that it is an insult to the honest, untrammeled citizens, to say to them, "you must be lenient with us, because we manage to conceal many of our misdeeds, and never intended that even Morgan's murder should be known out of our Lodges."

But the offence of masonry in New York was not confined to the abduction and murder of Morgan: it embraced an almost endless variety of offences, such as refusals to testify, refusals to find honest verdicts according to evidence, persuading witnesses to abscond, committing perjuries, aiding a suspected murderer (Howard) to escape to England, and contributing money to other actors in the outrage.

The citizens of Allegheny county, however, need not look to New York for evidences of the evil nature of the masonic institution. The hailing sign of distress has been thrown in the course of judicial proceedings in the city of Pittsburgh: and our fellow citizens will long remember that the notorious scoundrel Pluymart, who had robbed a Bank in our city, and who was running at large, in contempt of the law and of the judgment of a Court, was pardoned through the influence of masons, in New York and Philadelphia, Cleveland and Columbus.

Dr. Rogers, too, who had robbed a traveler on the canal, who was taken with the money in his possession, and who was a man of notoriously bad character, was released from prison, before trial, for no other reason we know of, except he was a member of the masonic fraternity.

Masonry has, then, committed many and heinous offences; it has triumphed over the laws of the land; scorned and laughed at our boasted "Supremacy of the Laws;" it has induced perjuries, and rewarded kidnappers and murderers, and *should be abolished.*

Separate and apart, too, from all these misdeeds of masonry, it is to be recollected, that, more than twenty years ago, a Presbyterian Synod, in this very city, condemned and denounced that institution, its blasphemous ceremonies, and its evil tendencies; and that, at a late day, twenty-seven of the most respectable masons in this vicinity declared that its practices were calculated to "WEAKEN ALL THE SECURITIES OF LIFE, LIBERTY, AND PROPERTY."

We therefore, in conclusion, earnestly appeal to our fellow citizens throughout the length and breadth of the land, as they value equal rights, justice, and the supremacy of the law; as they detest outrage, violence, perjury and murder; as they wish well to their friends, their neighbors, and their posterity, to unite with us in the pledge, never to abandon their warfare against secret oath-bound, blood-stained freemasonry.

JAMES CAROTHERS,
NATHAN MEANS,
SAMUEL RIDDLE,
ROBERT WALLACE,
WILLIAM A. SHAW,
MATTHEW HENDERSON,
JAMES WILSON,
NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
JAMES M'AULEY,
D. N. WHITE,
JAMES W. BIDDLE,
FRANCIS KARNS,
DAVID DIXON,
JACOB GUY.

Pittsburgh, November 8, 1841.

JAMAICA.—The Kingston, Jamaica, Journal, of the 16th October, contains, the proceedings of a public meeting, held in the Court house of St. George to take into consideration the state of the country, consequent upon the emancipation of the slaves; and a sorry picture is drawn. It is said that the emancipation in Jamaica led to great speculation in Sugar Colonies where slavery is allowed, and consequently, evil resulted to the *free* colonists, After speaking of the increase of slavery in Brazil, it is added:

Porto-Rico made still greater exertions, for in four years the amount of the Crops were doubled, being in 1836, 498,000, and in 1840, 1,000,000 cwts. The slave trade of the Brazils increased with such vigour, after our emancipation act passed, that from 1836 to 1839, no less than 400,000 slaves were imported into the Portuguese settlement, whilst the British colonies are lying prostrate for want of laborers for hire.

With such facts before us, the equalization of duties upon foreign sugar and coffee at this crisis of our agricultural distress, would be the signal for the immediate desertion of our profitless estates, and the final abandonment of this Island as an exporting colony.

There is but one way to meet the difficulties arising from the deficiency of West India produce with justice to us, and to the cause of freedom—that is, by promptly introducing an abundant population of free recompensed African laborers, in connexion with immigration.—Government have it in their power by bold and decisive efforts to restore the former cultivation of the colonists, in two or three years, so as not only to supply the market abundantly with the cheap produce, but also to make them work out the extreme of emancipation in the western world, by the example of their prosperity and exertions.

Another resolution proposes a petition to the Queen, for liberty to introduce free laborers from Africa, and "opening an honorable and direct intercourse between the West Indies and Africa, under the auspices of Government it would give a positive death blow to the slave trade, and might be the means, under Divine Providence, of eventually civilizing and evangelizing a fourth quarter of the globe, distinguished for nothing but abject debasement, and dark heathen idolatry."—*U. S. Gaz.*

PITTSBURGH—NOVEMBER 13 1841.

ANTIMASONIC ADDRESS.—Our readers will find, in this day's paper, the address of members of the Committee of Correspondence of this county and others, introducing to the notice of their fellow citizens, the report of JOHN C. SPENCER, and other Antimasonic matter, just published in an *extra* from this office. This address deserves a careful perusal.

THE HARRISBURGH TELEGRAPH, is to be published Daily during the approaching session of the Legislature, on a royal sheet, at $3, per the session.

"Dont Touch them.—Notes on the Exchange Bank of Pittsburgh are not any too good."—*Williamsport (Pa.) Emporium.*

Send them on this way, Mr. Emporium—we will take any quantity of them, and jump at the chance. Our eyes have not been greeted with the sight of one for six months. Our banks all fork out the rhino on their notes, which makes them scarce in these diggins.

GEN. SCOTT'S CIRCULAR.—The approbation with which Gen. SCOTT's circular is generally received by the Whig press must be highly gratifying to its distinguished author, and is strongly indicative of his wide-spread popularity. The only objection urged is the too early day for the agitation of the subject. The Baltimore American says, "The General's sentiments are soundly whig;" and the Baltimore Patriot, after stating its regret at so early an agitation of the subject of the next presidency fearing it would hazard the harmonious action of the Whig party in Congress, but admitting that *decided* demonstrations in favor of Gen. SCOTT had been manifested in various parts of the country, says:

"The result we presume of all these proceedings is, that Gen. Scott is now to be considered before the people, as a candidate for the first office in the Government. Not having had it in our power to control these movements and having warned our friends of the danger of such a step to the Whig cause, and the continuance of the administration in the hands of the Whig party, we can now only regret what has occurred, and hope for the best.

"The circular of General Scott is somewhat lengthy and is written in the frank, straightforward manner of an honest-hearted soldier. He sets forth his principles without the least apparent disposition to conceal a single emotion of his bosom, and lays down sound and genuine Whig doctrines."

The remarks of the New York American please us so well that we have copied them entire. We would call the attention of our neighbor of the Advocate, to a sentence in those remarks, that Gen. S. "*blinks no one of the questions propounded.*" Our neighbor seems desirous of raising a doubt of the General's soundness in reference to the Tariff. When any question concerning that matter is definitely propounded to him, we do not doubt he will frankly answer it, and have no fear but he will be found on the right side, on that subject.

OUR STATE IMPROVEMENTS.—The high prices charged for transportation on our State improvements is at present attracting very considerable attention, and worthily so, as it is a matter that concerns every Pennsylvanian. The prospective prosperity of these improvements, and the consequent fund to be derived from them to enable the State to keep them in repair, and pay the interest on her loans, depends on the *cheapness* and certainty with which freight can be carried. The prevailing opinion has been that the high price asked by our carriers was owing to *high rates of tolls*; and this was our impression, but we understand that many believe that the principal reason is the *want of competition*—that on the present arrangement rich companies, by *monopolizing* the entire carrying trade, can charge what prices they please: This is an important matter, and should be closely looked into.

We copy below that part of Mr. DOUGHERTY's Circular, (which we referred to a day or two ago,) in reference to making provision to enable individuals to enter into the carrying business. We are promised some information on this subject, from a very intelligent gentleman, who will probably give his views to the public, and we shall take an early opportunity of referring to the matter again. The following are the extracts referred to.

"These United States are destined to be encircled by rail roads, and in order to render the same suited to the increasing trade of this vast Continent, a system must eventually be introduced by which locomotives, owned by individuals, can start from any section of rail road, (if connected with other continuous lines of rail roads,) and traverse from one extreme of this Union to the other. Fuel can be furnished at the various water stations by the hotel keepers, just as hay and oats are furnished on common roads by innkeepers. A desire to concentrate travel at certain places, will induce hotel keepers to furnish fuel at a small advance. Thus individual economy will greatly lessen the cost of repairs and cost of running the engines. It will be objected, that persons owning their own locomotives, could not be made conform to the regulations of the Columbia and Philadelphia rail road, as to time of starting, speed, &c., &c.

This objection would strike at the cardinal principles of our government of equal rights, which is founded on the intelligence and integrity of the great mass of the people, it is, in effect, to say that men must be dependent on the will of one man ere they can be made to conform to the regulations required for the proper management of a railroad. As well might be urged that the Commonwealth should own and run all the boats on the canals, or all the teams and wagons on our common roads. Rail roads, in order to be productive, must depend on individual capital and enterprise to furnish the motive power on the same. If individual enterprise can waft our commerce on every ocean beneath the fervid heat of the torid zone, or the freezing atmosphere of the polar region, why cannot the same sort of enterprise run a locomotive engine on a rail road? It is unjust and inconsistent with the principles of equal rights, that the State Government, which was established for the equal protection of the whole people, should become the competitor of any portion of the people in their lawful calling."

"The present rate for motive power on the Philadelphia and Columbia rail road is equal to one dollar and thirty cents per ton of 2000 lbs., and has heretofore been insufficient to meet the cost to the Commonwealth. Under a system of free trade, the cost of motive power can be maintained at forty cents per ton, from the inclined plane near Philadelphia to Columbia, or from Philadelphia when this inclined plane shall be dispensed with.

Thus a locomotive, drawing 100 tons, can perform a trip from the inclined plane to Columbia and return, at an expense of twenty-five to thirty dollars. Allowing the same to have only a full load down, and to run up empty, would cost 30 cts. per ton. But on a continuous road of several hundred miles in length, the expenses would be much less than as stated above. Thus one dollar per ton can be saved on every ton of freight carried over this road, which, together with a slight reduction in the charges for toll, would enable the trade of the Susquehanna river, as well as of the great west, to pass over this road to Philadelphia, at less expense than at present is required to freight the same to Baltimore via Tide Water canal, and on bay vessels from Havre-de-Grace.

The writer would suggest that all tolls be charged directly to the produce, and charge no toll on the empty car, and condense the various tolls as follows; viz: Merchandize, Hardware, &c., $3 per ton; Groceries $2 per ton; Flour, Wheat, &c. $1 50, and coal and plaster $1 per ton of 2,000 lbs., from Philadelphia to Columbia, and limit the motive power 50 cents per ton, dispense with the monopoly of the motive power by the state, which has enabled horse power on canals to underwork steam power on rail roads. These, together with the facilities required to enable individual enterprise to load boats in sections with the produce of the Ohio Valley, and deliver the same at Philadelpnia without unloading the same, will prevent combinations being formed to sustain high rates of freight, which has heretofore compelled all heavy products to find a more circuitous, although cheaper route, to market. These are all imperatively required to make productive the canals and rail roads of this Commonwealth, and to make Philadelphia the market, not only for the Western trade, but also for the coal, iron and produce of the interior of Pennsylvania."

The Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, and the Hon WALTER FORWARD have both returned to Washington.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, has announced his intention of declining a re-election to Congress. It is hard for the country to give up the services of this noble patriot, but his age requires him to retire from the excitements of public life. Long and faithfully has he served his country. May his declining days be peace.

NOBLE SENTIMENTS.—The sentiments couched in the following resolutions, will be responded to by every American bosom north of Mason and Dixon's line. They were adopted by the House of Representatives of VERMONT, on the 3d instant, by a vote of *one hundred and eighty-five to* THREE! Politically, the House divides about 120 whigs to 85 Locofocos.

Resolved, That labor, both mental and corporeal, is not only the most honorable means, but the only true source, of wealth.

Resolved, That it is the duty of our government, at all times, to protect and encourage the domestic industry of our citizens by making and enforcing such a tariff of duties as will secure our home markets from the desperate and disastrous floodings of foreign competition.

Resolved, That we regard the right to enjoy the products of our soil and labor as sacred and as valuable as the right to the soil itself, and that it is equally the duty of our government to repel invasions and encroachments upon the one as the other.

Resolved, That the farmer and manufacturer are alike vitally interested in such protection, and that the prosperity of all classes and occupations is mainly dependent on the success of our agricultural and manufacturing interest.

Resolved, That the tariff laws now existing are highly defective and insufficient, and by that part of the compromise act which is to take effect in July next, will be rendered still more defective, insufficient and unjust.

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed and our Representatives in Congress requested to use all honorable means in their power to procure the passage of laws which, while they shall guard against the numerous frauds and evasions now practised upon us by foreigners and foreign agents, and while they shall raise a revenue sufficient only for the necessary expenses of Government, and shall have a due regard to the particular interests of every section of our country, may give, by protective duties, such a preference, to domestic over foreign products in our own markets, and may so discriminate between those articles which we can and those which we cannot produce at home as to give a just, sure and salutary encouragement to the industry of every American citizen.

Resolved, That His Excellency, the Governor, be requested to forwad a copy of these resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

For the Gazette.

MR. WHITE:—I believe you have never mentioned the remarkable fact that every single man on the Loco Foco ticket, who was elected in this county, is a bigoted, adhering Freemason.

KARNS, MURRAY, BEELER, and POLLOCK, were the candidates for Assembly. The three first are *masons* and *elected*. Pollock is not a mason and *was defeated;* though certainly the fittest man of the four.

JOHNSTON, for Commissioner, a mason, and elected.

TOMER, for Auditor, a mason, and elected.

GAZZAM, for Senate, *not a mason*, and defeated.

So much for masonic influence. Just so it was before Antimasonry started in this county, about nine-tenths of the offices were held by masons. ONE WHO RECOLLECTS.

From the New York American.

GENERAL SCOTT.

Our readers will find in our columns to-day a letter, recently written by this distinguished individual, in the form of a circular, and in answer to applications from various States, seeking to ascertain his political opinions, and whether, if nominated for the Presidency, he would consent to be a candidate.

The letter strikes us as exceedingly characteristic—straight-forward, manly, frank, explicit; *blinking no one of the questions propounded*, and answering each with great ability.

Whether it were politic at this time, or at any time, to make such public and unreserved declaration of his political principles, does not seem to have entered the head of the writer, but acting under the impression that when urged from various quarters to make known his sentiments he was not at liberty to decline doing so—unwilling that any one should either commit him to opinions he does not entertain, or commit themselves for him in ignorance of those he does not entertain, and mindful rather of what is due to truth and good principles, than of the effect to be produced on his own political fortunes—he seems to have made a clean breast of it in this circular.

As a profession of faith, it is one thoroughly in accordance with sound Whig principles. It approves the land distribution bill, the bankrupt bill, the limitation of the veto, and restriction upon the re-eligibility of the President.—It looks to something in the nature of a United States Bank as not only "necessary and proper," but indispensable to the successful operations of the Treasury, as well as to many of the events of our commerce and currency, and finally maintains undoubtingly the obligation of magistrates as well as people to abide by the law as pronounced and settled by the Supreme Court of the United States.

On this last head we cannot but reproduce here the admirable declaration of Gen Scott—admirable alike in sentiment and in the precision yet comprehensiveness of its language.

"Looking to this express provision, I have always held that when a doubtful question, arising under either the Constitution itself, the supreme law of the land, under an act of Congress, or a treaty, has once been solemnly adjudicated by that court, the *principle* of the decision ought to be taken by all as definitely settled—unless, indeed, it be upon a rehearing before the same tribunal. This appears to me too clear for disputation; for the court is not only declared to be *supreme*, and hence there can be no bench beyond; but to Congress is only given the power to constitute '*inferior*' tribunals. By appeals to the Supreme Court, a *settlement* was intended to be reached, and anarchy, through a long distraction of the public mind, on great questions of Legislative and Executive power, thus rendered impossible.

"Practically, therefore, for the people, and especially their functionaries, to deny, to disturb or impugn principles thus constitutionally established, strikes me as of evil example, if not of a direct revolutionary tendency, except, indeed, in the case of a judicial decision enlarging power and against liberty; and any dangerous error of this sort can always be easily corrected (and should only be corrected) by an amendment of the Constitution, in one of the modes prescribed by that instrument itself—the organic law of the States and the people. Misconstructions of law, other than the Constitution, are yet more readily corrected by amendatory or declaratory acts of Congress."

We hear it objected in some quarters, that as the Major General commanding the United States troops there is unfitness in Gen. Scott's permitting himself to be made a candidate for the Presidency. This is more specious than real. The President of the U. S. is Commander-in-chief of both Army and Navy, and what is tenfold more significant and influential, politically, disposer of the whole civil patronage of the Government; yet every President heretofore, (as is emphatically said in this circular) has, while President, become a candidate for re-election.

Moreover, the political influence of the little regular army in this country is almost if not absolutely null. This objection, therefore, seems to us unsound.

What effect this circular is to produce, we profess not to foresee. One thing, however, it is proper to remark, that Gen. Scott in declaring himself willing to accept the nomination for the Presidency, expressly defers to the decision which may be made a year or two hence. In other words, he points to a National Convention, as alone calculated to unite the voices of "the millions;" and by the result of such a Convention, he would, it is obvious, feel himself concluded.

Meantime the opinions put forth by Gen. Scott will be widely canvassed. Uttered as they are, without reserve or calculation, by a man unhackneyed in political life, and associated in popular affection with some of the brightest pages in our annals—they will find their way and produce impressions in quarters where like sentiments, from men more mixed up with party dissensions, would fall unheeded.

This is in itself a public benefit: for looking upon those opinions as we do, as eminently conservative and republican, and tending, if carried out into practice, to perpetuate the glorious institutions under which we live, in their pristine purity, we cannot but rejoice at the chance thus afforded of popularizing them anew by the magic of a deservedly popular name.

After all, however, we confess that this publication takes us by surprise. We are so recently out of a vigorous battle, and in such political lassitude consequent upon the efforts then made, that we were little prepared for any thing tending to open discussion upon the next Presidency.

But policy it is clear was no part of the calculations which led General Scott to write this circular.

From the New York American.

THERE STANDS MASSACHUSETTS—LOOK AT HER!—We repeat the words in which we announced *last* November the triumph of the Whigs in Massachusetts, not having had of late many such opportunities. The annexed extracts, from the Boston Atlas, which paper, with its usual enterprise, received the returns by extraordinary express, tell the whole story.

THE BALL OF LOCOFOCOISM STOPPED!

Massachusetts never surrenders to Loco Focoism.

We have the sincere pleasure of announcing to our readers, that His Excellency, John Davis, has been re-elected Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. We cannot speak precisely, as to the majority by which the Whigs have re-chosen their excellent Chief Magistrate—but we shall be able to come near the result, in a second edition of this morning's paper.

There cannot be a doubt of the election of a Whig Governor, a Whig Lieutenant Governor, a large majority of Whig Senators and Representatives. Thus Massachusetts stands before the country erect and firm—constant in her adherence to the political principles which she professes—and determined to abide, even if she stands alone, by the honorable faith of her fathers.

We feel proud, as a portion of her citizens, at the position in which she is now placed. She has shown her enduring attachment to the Whig cause—and her firm intention, through evil report and good report, to adhere strenuously and undeviatingly to that good cause.—We admire and honor our Whig fellow citizens, for the glorious stand they have made against all the energies of Locofocoism—and for the resolution they have displayed in surmounting the untoward circumstances in which our own party has been unfortunately placed.

Extraordinary Express, exclusively for the Atlas.

Tuesday, Nov. 9.

We are happy to be able to lay before our readers, returns from several towns in Berkshire County—the whole of Hampshire County—and nearly all the towns in the Counties of Hampden, Franklin, and Worcester, received this morning by extraordinary Express. It will be seen that these returns of the votes cast at the election of yesterday afternoon, have been conveyed to this city, some of them from the farthest extremities of the Commonwealth, in season for our paper this morning. The returns fully justify our statement in a preceding column, in relation to the result of this Election. Old Massachusetts—the good old Bay State, will have the happiness, yet another year, to be governed by sound and true Whigs. May Heaven, in its mercy grant her that, blessing forever. Honest JOHN DAVIS will have at least two thousand Whig majority over Morten, Boltwood, scattering and all.

LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate the Whigs have elected five in Suffolk, five in Essex, five in Worchester, two in Franklin, two in Hampshire, one in Norfolk, and two in Barnstable, and one in Dukes, and Nantucket not heard from—twenty-three in all; or a majority of six in the Senate. This will be increased by two in Plymouth, and two in Norfolk, where there is probably no choice by the people. There is probably no election for Senators in Middlesex, as Morton leads, in the County, the Senatorial ticket—and his majority is about 230 over all others. It is hardly possible but that a part, if not the whole of the Loco ticket is defeated. Not counting Middlesex, the Whigs will have twenty-seven of the forty Senators. The Locos have elected three in Bristol, two in Hampden and two in Berkshire. The House will be strongly Whig.

O. A. Brownson defeated.—Not the least of the triumphs, certainly, of the election in Massachusetts is the defeat of the notorious *Orestes A. Brownson*, who was a candidate for the House of Representatives from the town of Chelsea. His Whig opponent, *Hozea Ilsley*, beats him a hundred votes nearly, out of 350.—*N. Y. Amer.*

We understand that, in pursuance of the directions of Sir Richard Jackson, the Administrator of the Government and commander of the forces, a court martial was lately held on Mr. Johnston, an officer of Col. Dyer's corps, for participating in the capture of Grogan, in the territories of the United States, and that, having pleaded guilty, and after addressing the Court, in mitigation of punishment, he was sentenced to be discharged from the corps. An application to Sir Richard Jackson to mitigate the sentence has met a prompt refusal.—*Albany Daily.*

The Catholic Question.—Upon the whole, we think it will prove beneficial to the country, that the Catholic body in N. York made their political movement in the mode they have done. It showed their views, while in the result it proved a signal failure. Both political parties haze been compelled to disclaim political association with them, and the Locofocos have been obliged to exhibit in open day, the insincerity of their conduct towards those whom they continually flatter.—*Cin. Chron.*

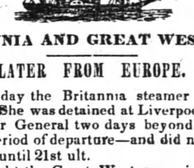
PARDONED.—Gov. Porter has pardoned Dr. Chauncy who has been imprisoned in the Eastern Penitentiary for two years, having been convicted of murder in the second degree, in procuring the death of Eliza Sowers, and sentenced for three years. The order for his release was received by W. W. Wagner, car inspector on the Columbia Railroad, who has been mainly instrumental in getting a pardon, for him from the Governor.—*Amer. Sent.*

A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT PETERSBURG, VA.—We learn from the Baltimore Sun that on Monday morning last, "about one o'clock, a fire broke out in the stables of Powell's Hotel, which, before it was extinguished, consumed the stable in which it originated, the hotel, the Presbyterian church, and the kitchen and stable of Dr. Jones. In the stables were burnt thirty-one horses, the property of Dr. Jones and guests at the hotel. Nearly all of the valuable furniture of the hotel was burnt, and also, much of the trimmings and hangings of the church. Several other buildings in the immediate vicinity were on fire, but were fortunately saved by the active exertions of the citizens. Among those on fire were the Masonic Hall and Mechanics' Hall. The hotel was of the first rank, and cost upwards of $30,000 in its construction—there was an insurance for $17,000. Mr. Friend, the landlord, loses largely in furniture. The church, of the Rev. John Leyburn, pastor, was insured for $20,000—insurance about $15,500. The stables and horses are a dead loss. It is uncertain whether the fire was the result of accident or design—the latter seems to be the prevailing opinion, and a negro was arrested as the incendiary.—*Penn. Inquirer.*

☞ The woolen manufactory of Messrs. Criswell & Curry, in Wolfcreek township, this county, was totally destroyed by fire a week or ten days since. The principal part of the cloth which was in the building was saved; but the entire machinery, as also a large quantity of wool in the second story, were entirely destroyed. The fire was communicated to the roof from a stove pipe.—*Mercer Luminary.*

From the New York American, Nov. 9th.

ARRIVAL OF THE



Steam Ships

BRITANNIA AND GREAT WESTERN.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

On Sunday the Britannia steamer reached Boston. She was detained at Liverpool by the Postmaster General two days beyond her appointed period of departure—and did not therefore start until 21st ult.

Last night the Great Western arrived here, having started on the evening of the 23d ult.

By the two we have our full supplies of papers, and are particularly indebted to Capt. Hoskins, of the Great Western, for the latest London and British papers of 23d.

The Great Western brings out over 100 passengers, and a valuable cargo of woollens and silks. Mr. Stevenson, our late Minister, and his wife, are among the passengers.

Very considerable excitement existed in England at the last date, as to the state of affairs with this country. Private letters manifest this more distinctly than the newspapers—and we infer from what we hear, that if McLeod's trial had eventuated otherwise than it did, the Government would have found it difficult to resist the pressure of the nation for war.

As it is, and not doubting the disposition of *both* Governments to maintain peace, we believe that the acquittal of McLeod will have smoothed the way for an amicable adjustment of the outstanding questions.

Concerning Markets we refer to our foreign correspodence. Generally it may be said the Havre Cotton Market is more active and at better prices than that of Liverpool. When Mr. Stevenson left England, Mr. Everett had not arrived, and as the former Secretary of Legation returned home some months ago, there was no one in London to take charge of the Mission.

The Morning Chronicle announces more failures in Glasgow—

"We regret to learn by letters from Glasgow that there have been within a short period three commercial failures in that city. The first, on Saturday week, was a commission house connected with North America; liabilities estimated at 40,000*l*. The cause assigned was the want of remittances by the Britannia. A considerable portion of this sum is due to that devoted town Paisley. The second was a calico-printing concern, on Saturday last, not in extensive business. The third and most important took place on Monday last: it was in the shipping and commission business, and the liabilities are estimated at from 40,000*l* to 60,000*l*. The failure was unexpected, and the cause assigned is over investment in West India produce. A correspondent informs us that "these failures had thrown an additional gloom over this commercial city; and as there is no sign of improvement, the future prospect, particularly that for the next two months, is any thing but cheering."

The political intelligence as to England and the Continent, with the exception of Spain, is without interest.

A revolutionary movement has been attempted in Spain in favor of Queen Christina, and absolute government. Some persons of eminence were implicated in the insurrection, and it for a time excited serious interest. But at the last date it seems to have been at a great measure suppressed, and the authority of the Regent firmly established, which was received in Paris on the 18th, announcing the capture and execution of the chief of the Madrid insurrection, Gen. Diego Leon. The Count de Requena and Brigadier Quiroga were taken at Alcarabaca, concealed in a cart laden with hay. The Duke of San Carlos, who was with them, made his escape.

The insurrection first broke out at Pampeluna, where Gen. O'Donnell, in the employ of Queen Christina, having bribed the troops, took possession of the citadel, a strong fortress which commands the whole of the town, by which it is surrounded. The constitutional authorities under Riberio, viceroy of the province, watched the citadel, but could conduct no operations, as O'Donnell had the town in his power.

As soon as the news of this attack reached Madrid, Espartero having received information that certain officers were connected with it, who were in command of regiments at Madrid, ordered their arrest. On the 7th, however, a desperate attack was made on the palace with the hope of seizing the Queen. The royal guard had been bribed, but twenty devoted halberdiers defended the royal apartments till Espartero could bring aid from without, when after an action of five hours the insurgents were defeated. Madrid was perfectly quiet after this event, the people having taken no part in it. We shall give more particulars of this insurrection hereafter.

Espartero had effected a loan of £600,000 on the security of the salt and stamp duties.

Her Majesty.—The Queen continues in excellent health, but we understand that her Majesty's *accouchment* is daily expected. Yesterday afternoon orders were given by Sir James Graham for messengers to be in attendance at the Home Office night as well as day, and if any information of her Majesty being indisposed were received, that expresses should be immediately forwarded to all the Cabinet Ministers, whether in town or country.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 7.

Prorogation of Parliament.

The House of Lords met to-day, shortly before 2 o'clock, when (after the royal assent had been given by commission to 4 Bills) Parliament was prorogued by commission, until Thursday, the 11th of November.

The account of the revenue for the quarter ending Oct. 10, exhibits an increase on the quarter compared with the produce of the corresponding quarter of last year, amounting to £241,721. The income of the year amounting to £44,913,946, which was an increase of £248,148. compared with the produce of the preceding year. There was a large increase on the income from the excise, and taxes, and a decrease of £567,522 on the customs, and $268,000 on the post office.

The average of the prices of Wheat for the week ending Oct. 8, was 61s. 6d., and for the six weeks 66s. 1d. The duty on foreign Wheat was 20s. 8d.; Oats 13s. 9d.; and Rye 11s. 6d.

The official return of the quarterly averages of liabilities and assets of the Bank of England from July 20 to October 12, was, Circulation, £17,592,000; Deposites, £7,529,000; Securities, £23,428,000, Bullion, £4,713,000; being an increase compared with the last quarterly account of $111,000 in the circulation, and a diminution of £66,000 in the deposites, of £139,000 in the securities, and $262,000 in the bullion.

At Canton all was quiet, the Tartar troops not having returned there, but no business could be done, the Hong merchants refusing to buy imports, while very few shipments of Tea had been made to Whampoa, and those were chiefly green teas for this market. A few English and Americans were at Canton, but were leaving daily. The British ship Simon Taylor, which had just arrived at Whampoa, the Hong merchants had refused to secure, and it was thought not unlikely that they would endeavor in this way, to force the trade in the hands of the neutrals, in which case a close blockade of the river was expected.

The settlement at Hong Kong seems to be going on vigorously. The choice lots of land offered by Capt. Elliott had been ran up so high that he had announced his intention to recommend to government to allow the parties who contracted for them to receive them in fee simple on payment of one or two year's rent.—An official paper, the Hong Kong Gazette' had been established, and the first publication announced the appointment of Sir Gordon Bremer, as joint plenipotentiary, and of Mr. Deputy Superintendant Johnson as Governor of Hong Kong.

A letter received at Boston, dated Macao, June 25th, states that Sir Edward Bremer arrived from Calcutta on the 18th. The impression was that the expedition would proceed to the North early in the coming month, and make an attack upon Amoy.

The following extract of a letter dated Bombay, Sept. 2, will give the latest intelligence from Macao:

"It was understood, at Macao, that Sir Gordon Bremer was now arrived with such authority as to neutralize the future mischevious councils of Captain Elliot. He, meanwhile, is going on with operations quite suited to his genius, busily inditing pompous despatches and royal edicts, for the columns of the *Hong Cong Government Gazette!* and planning streets and squares, and cities, and publishing municipal arrangements for the management of the celestial territory he has had the glory of adding to the Asiatic dominions of the British Empire.

The Chinese were, in violation of all their treaties, manning and arming their batteries, collecting troops and making every exertion to prepare themselves for the most vigorous and protracted resistance. Should it so happen that Sir Gordon Bremer is sufficiently accredited to prevent convention making until Sir Henry Pottinger and Sir William Parker arrive, it is probable that such a crisis may by that time have come to pass as to compel the abandonment of the idea of simple blockade, and warrant a fresh expedition up the river, the occupation of Canton, and the resumption of all the forts we have abandoned. We have now force enough for this, which would be an excellent preliminary just to show that a new system was begun."

Correspondence of the N. Y. American.

LIVERPOOL, 20th Oct., 1841.

After our advices of the 4th inst., there continued to be a steady demand for cotton, without alteration in prices.

The accounts from Manchester, during the same time, reporting a fair business in yarns at low rates, but only a limited demand for goods and some anxiety as to the result of the political questions pending between this country and the United States, together with the intelligence from New York of the 28th ult, caused a speculative demand, and the withdrawal of some lots from the market.

The sales of the last three days have been 14,000 bales, at an advance of ¼ per bale, in common American kinds; 3600 being taken on speculation. The advices by the Caledonia have, however, quieted the market, and the sales to-day are 4000 bales, and not quite at steady rates.

The Corn Market has been tending upward, owing, partly, to the advance in the duty on Foreign Corn, and to the reports of injury to the remainder of the crops in Ireland and Scotland by the late rains.

Free flour is now selling at 37s6d a 38s per barrel.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEEKLY.

Published Daily and Weekly,
BY D. N. WHITE & Co.
NEAR THE SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF THE DIAMOND

TERMS.—The Daily paper is SIX Dollars per annum, in advance. The Weekly paper, containing most of the matter of the Daily, and but few advertisements, TWO Dollars per annum, *in advance*, or THREE Dollars at the end of the year.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY PAPER.

For 20 lines, or less,	One insertion,	$0 50
" "	Two "	0 75
" "	Three "	1 00
" "	Three months,	3 75
" "	"	6 00
" "	"	10 00

BUSINESS CARDS.

Five lines or less,	One year,	$6 00
" " "	Six months,	5 00

D. N. WHITE, EDITOR.

PITTSBURGH—NOVEMBER 17, 1841.

EXCHANGE BANK.—The following persons were elected Directors of the Exchange Bank, for the ensuing year, at an election on yesterday:

W. Robinson, Jr., Harmar Denny, James Anderson, S. P. Darlington, George A. Bayard, Wm. Little, A. P. Childs, Wm. B. McClure, S. Stoner, Josiah King, R. T. Kennedy, E. A Brown and George Weyman.

THE PRINCE DE JOINVILLE made but a "flying" visit to the west. The St. Louis New Era, of Saturday the 5th inst., says that he arrived in that city the evening before, from Galena, in the steamer Ione. He had some difficulty in getting down the river, and was compelled to take it in quite a democratic style. Having left Galena on the steamer Nauvoo, which grounded on the Upper Rapids, the Prince, with his suite of seven, there chartered a wagon for Warsaw, where he arrived at 10 o'clock in the night, and was obliged to take lodgings on the bar-room floor. He was very sociable on the boat, and seemed desirous to learn all he could of the ways and manners of the western world.

The Cincinnati Gazette says he tarried no longer in the Queen city than to chaffer for a coach, and departed by the way of Columbus.

The Prince departed from this city, on Monday evening, for Philadelphia, by the canal.

THE "NEW TRAGEDY."—A communication will be found in another column in reference to a handbill lately posted up in this city, entitled "A New Tragedy," which has been attacked in a violent manner by some portions of the press. We understand the writer of the "New Tragedy" to be one of our most respectable clergymen, and one who would be shocked at the idea of writing or publishing any thing blasphemous. That it is not a *plagiarism* from Mr. Wesley will be evident to any one who will take the trouble to compare it with the celebrated production of that eminent clergyman called the "*Great Assize*," and which had the effect of putting a stop to some blasphemous representations then in vogue at the London theatres. We have compared them, and find they are as dissimilar as two productions can well be on the same subject.

Though the writer of the "New Tragedy" had not the same cause, we believe, for the production of his article as Mr. Wesley, yet no one can deny the purity of his motives. That the representations on the boards of our theatre are not as blasphemeous as those of London were formerly, is entirely owing to public sentiment, which would not *tolerate* it. Were such representations called for by their audiences, they would soon be furnished by those who make a business of managing theatres. Rev Dr. RIDDLE informed us, in his Lecture on Thursday evening last, that the principal representations at the Paris theatres at present are the supposed *employments of the damned*.

NEW JERSEY.—A bill has received its second reading in the House of Representatives of this State, to compel their Banks to redeem their obligations in specie, by the fourth day of July next, or wind up. We hope it will pass.

The Directors of the different banks of New Orleans, have decided that it is "*expedient to resume specie payments*." The day is not yet fixed on, but the first of February has been mentioned.

CATHOLICISM.—The interference of Roman Catholics, and especially of Bishop HUGHES, in the late election in New York, has been almost universally condemned by the public press. The danger of foreign and Roman Catholic dictation, which has long been said to exist by some, but heeded by few, has suddenly been brought home to the feelings and patriotism of the whole community. We had been accustomed to read of political contests, founded on a difference of religious opinions, in foreign lands, and congratulated ourselves on our complete immunity from such fearful strifes, when unexpectedly we find our fellow-citizens engaged in a conflict with the power of the Romish Church, headed by a Roman Bishop, and we are aroused to a sense of our danger, and to the necessity of eternal vigilance if we wish to preserve our liberties unimpaired.

We have not hitherto been friendly to Native American Associations, neither do we now feel disposed to lend them our aid. We consider our beloved country the "*home of the oppressed*," as well as the "land of the free"—and it gives us heartfelt pleasure to welcome to our shores the oppressed of all nations. We have abundance of room, and can afford sufficient employment and ample remuneration for labor, to all that wish to acquire a home among us. We would indulge no selfishness in this matter, but extend the warm invitation and the right hand of fellowship to all of every clime who wish to enjoy true freedom, both religious and political. But we expect in return from those to whom we extend these blood-bought privileges, that they evince their gratitude by striving to preserve, and not impiously destroy, our free institutions.

One of our dearest rights is liberty of conscience, the privilege of worshipping God as we please. Our Constitution and Government, while they recognize the Christian Religion, yet know no denominational prejudices or peculiarities—all are treated alike—all receive the same protection, and enjoy the same immunities—be they weak or strong—numbering one

This is what our fathers fought to obtain—and cursed be the arm that is raised to destroy this right—palsied be the tongue that is engaged in tarnishing this glory!

But a principle of self-defence may lead us to do that for which we have no predilection. If Catholics, as a religious denomination, interfere in our elections—if Roman Bishops, owing allegiance to a foreign potentate, and sworn to "*defend, increase, and advance*" the authority of their "*Lord, the Pope*," are found making political speeches, exciting the religous prejudices and foreign feelings of members of their churches for the promotion of a sectarian object—it will be our duty to oppose force to force, and by means of Native American, and other associations, to express our opposition to all foreign and religious dictation through the ballot box.

We sincerely hope that this will be the only attempt of the Roman hierachy to interfere in the political institutions of this country, but to show the public with whom they have to deal, and to put them on their guard, we publish the following oath of a Roman Bishop, such as was doubtless taken by Bishop HUGHES, and by every catholic Bishop in the country. It is taken from the Philadelphia North American:

THE OATH OF A ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP.

The following oath taken by a Roman Catholic Bishop, is translated from the Latin of a very authentic copy. It was published in the London Christian Guardian for May 1809, and inserted in most of the respectable periodicals of the day, and has not, we believe been contradicted. It shows the obligations under which a Roman Bishop places himself, where his allegiance lies, and to whom he holds himself amenable. This is the oath:

"I, A. B., Bishop elect of the See of N., do swear that from this time henceforth, I will be faithful and obedient to the blessed Apostle Peter, to the Holy Church of Rome, and to our Lord the Pope, and his successors canonically appointed. I will neither be privy to, consenting, nor aiding, any thing by which they may be injured; or their persons seized; or hands in any way lifted up against them, or wrong done to them, on *any pretence* whatever. The counsel they intrust to me, whether by themselves, their messengers or letters, I will by no manner of means knowingly REVEAL to their hurt. The Roman papacy, and the Royalties of St. Peter, I will help them to defend and maintain, saving my order, against all men. I will honorably maintain the Legates of the Holy See, in their coming and returning, and cheerfully supply their wants. *I will to my utmost, defend, increase, and advance, the rights and honors, privileges and authority of the Holy Roman Church, of our Lord the Pope, and of his Successors aforesaid.* I will not join in any consultation, act or treaty, in which any thing shall be plotted to the injury of the *rights, honor, state and power of our Lord the Pope, or the said Church:* and, if I should know of any such thing contriving, or intended, by any persons whomsoever, I will hinder it all in my power, and as soon as possible, will give notice thereof to our said Lord, or to some one by whose means it may come to his knowledge.

"I will keep, with all my might, the rules of the Holy Fathers, the Apostolic decrees, Ordinances, or disposals, reservations, provisions and mandates, and cause them to be observed by others. *Heretics, schismatics* and *rebels* to our said Lord the Pope and to his successors aforesaid, I will *to the utmost of my power persecute and destroy!*

"I will, when summond, attend a council, unless lawfully hindered. I will, in person, visit the threshhold of the Apostles, (i. e. Rome) every three years; and give an account to our said Lord the Pope, or to his successors, of my pastoral office, and of all things appertaining to the state of my church, to the discipline of my clergy and people; and of all things concerning the salvation of the souls committed to my care, and then humbly receive and diligently execute his apostolic commands. But if I shall be lawfully prevented, I will render an account by a sure messenger, especially commissioned for this purpose, one of my Chapters, or some other Ecclesiastical Dignitary or Rector; or in default of all those, by a Priest of my Diocese; or, this failing, by some other secular or regular Priest of known integrity and religion, fully instructed in all the particulars aforesaid. And by such messengers, I will also send certificates duly authenticated, of the impediment (which hinders my coming in person) to the presiding Cardinal of the Holy Church of Rome, in the congregation of the sacred council.

"The effects of my table, I will not sell, or give away, or pawn, or grant, nor in any manner alienate, not even with the consent of the Dean and Chapter of my See, without consulting the Roman Pontiff. And if ever I make any alienation, I will thereby incur the penalties contained in the canons thereunto relating. So help me God, and these his holy Gospels."

Such is the oath taken by a Roman Catholic Bishop; an oath utterly incompatible with that spirit of religious toleration which we are endeavoring to maintain in this country; an oath which renders allegiance to the Roman Pontiff paramount and supreme, and which dispenses with the obligations of the American citizenship.

OHIO MONEY.—The Cincinnati Gazette copies our statement that Ohio and other Weston funds, having depreciated to 12½ per cent. discount, had been driven from our market, and appends to the statement the following remarks:

"We should consider the condition of Ohio, the greatest producing state of the Union, in a humiliating state were her legitimate currency at 12½ per cent. discount in the neighboring city of Buffalo; and, could we be made to believe it, we would unite with our friend Harris of the Cleveland Herald in denouncing our money institutions, as the "cut-throat banks of our own state," and authors of the mischief.—But we think this depressed currency is not that of our "*chartered banks*" but of some *rag mills*, merely. Ohio paper is quoted in New York at 9 per cent. off, and it must be worth more at Buffalo. There must be some mistake in this matter."

We assure our contemporary that there is no mistake at all. If he will refer to the Cleveland Herald, he will see exchange on New York, daily quoted at 9½ to 10 per ct. premium. This is the best rate at which exchange can be obtained from the best banks, and many of them will give no exchange at any rate. How then can our brokers buy at less than 12½ per ct. discount, when you add the expense of sending on the money for exchange? Such a state of things is humiliating to a great producing region like Ohio, and the evil should, as it could, be promptly corrected. Most of the Ohio banks are in one respect regular swindling shops. The exchange they get in the regular course of business they sell at Cincinnati and elsewhere for *currency*, and the eastern holder of their bills may whistle for his cash or its equivalent.—*Buff. Adver.*

We also inform the editor of the Cincinnati Gazette, that the "legitimate" currency of Ohio,—not the issues of "*rag-mills*," for *they* don't go at all—but of the "*chartered Banks*," is 10 per ct. discount in this city! By a reference to our Bank Note Table, it will be seen that Cincinnati, and most other Ohio banks, are quoted at 7 per ct. below *par*, and that the notes of our Pittsburgh banks are quoted at 3 per ct. premium, (they paying specie,) making Ohio money 10 per ct. below the paper of our Pittsburgh banks. What is called *par* here is the paper of solvent Pennsylvania banks east of this city, which are in a suspended condition, the Post Notes and Certificates of Pittsburgh banks, and State Scrip issued at Pittsburgh.—Our banks have scarcely any circulation out, er banks, Certificates, Post Notes, &c. The Bank of Pittsburgh, we understand, has about $50,000 only of a circulation, and half a million of Specie, and has issues of neither Post Notes, Certificates, or State Scrip.

Will the editor of the Gazette endeavor to bring about a reformation in the wretched currency of Ohio? The principal part of our circulation consists of Ohio notes, and yet a person is compelled to purchase 50 cents worth of an article, or he cannot get his money changed, and to pay the discount beside in the increased price of the article. This is exceedingly oppressive to the poor, and calls loudly for relief

GEORGIA.—The Message of the Governor of this state was delivered to the legislature on the 2d inst., and we publish the extracts below, to show the signs of the times in reference to the troublesome subject of slavery. It seems that this state, as well as Virginia, has got into difficulties with New York, the fearless and independent governor of that state being rather hard to manage by our southern neighbors. It strikes us that the recommendations of the governor of Georgia, if carried out by the legislature, will amount almost to a declaration of non-intercourse with New York, and will tend much to foster the heart-burning and alienation that already exists between the south and the north. Disguise it from ourselves as we will, we are in this country rapidly approaching a crisis in regard to the subject of *slavery*, and will be compelled very soon to look the matter in the face, and come to some definite understanding on the subject. Heaven guide us safe through the difficulty, and send us a safe deliverance from the dreadful curse. The following are the extracts from the message:

"In April last, John Greenman, otherwise called Alanson Greenman, stole a negro woman, the slave of Robert W. Flournoy, and escaped to the State of New York. An affidavit of the fact was made by Mr. Flournoy, which after the authentication required by the act of Congress, was transmitted to the Governor of New York, with a demand for his arrest and delivery to Frederick Huntington, who was constituted the agent of this State, to receive him. Although the affidavit charging the offence is positive and unequivocal, conforming in all respects to the act of Congress, the Governor of New York has demanded proof of the facts and circumstances of the case before he will order the arrest and surrender of the fugitive. This proof although entirely convenient, I declined procuring, as I was fully satisfied that I had complied with the letter and spirit of the Constitution and act of Congress. I submit to you a copy of my correspondence with Gov. Seward on this subject. It will be seen that he does not deny our right to demand of him the execution of this constitutional provision, while, from his untenable position it is palpable that he is determined to evade its performance.

It is with regret that I communicate to you my decided conviction that the State of New York, justly occupying a commanding position among the States of the Union, has proven by the acts of her Legislature and Executive officer, a settled design to attack the institution of slavery in other States, an institution which she has countenanced by the adoption of the Federal Constitution, and which was recognized and maintained within her own limits until it ceased to be advantages to her own people.—The legislature has passed an act which effectually prevents the master from recovering his absconding slave who may be found there, and the Executive has assumed to say what act shall or shall not constitute an offence when committed in another State, thereby denying the right to other States to protect the property of their people by the enactment of penal laws. The act of the Legislature is not only intended to encourage the elopement of slaves into that State, but is in direct contravention of the Constitution of the United States, and in conflict with the act of Congress to carry into effect the second clause of the second section of the fourth article of that instrument."

"The spirit of fanaticism, against which we have to contend, is ardent, untiring, artful and insidious. It has sent its missiles into a neighboring State, and perhaps into our own, in incendiary prints and publications, concealed in packages of goods. Although as a body, the highly respectable merchants of other States, with which we have held commercial intercourse, may not engage in such nefarious business, it is essential to our safety and interest that no avenue should be left open through which we may be assailed. The open ground occupied by the constituted authorities of New York on this subject, leave no room to doubt that a large part of the population of that great State, are hostile to the institution of slavery; and that for the purpose of destroying *it*, would destroy us. In this state of things our safety requires that a system of police should be adopted that will protect us against the possibility of harm." I would therefore recommend that a law be passed subjecting to inspection any package of goods that shall be imported either directly or indirectly, from the State of New York, or any other State, manifesting the same disposition of hostility to our institutions; and that competent officers be appointed to execute the law, with sufficient salaries to be provided by duties on goods imported from these States; and moreover, that all suspected persons coming from such States be required to find security for their good behaviour; and particularly that they will in no manner interfere or hold intercourse with our slave population while within our limits."

From the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.

KEY WEST, Oct. 27, 1841.

Yesterday, and night of the 19th instant, rather a severe gale occurred on this coast, which together with the spring tides, raised the sea at this place higher than our oldest citizens remember to have seen it before. On the morning of the 20th a schoner was seen at the southwest, high upon the rocks, some five or six miles distant. It was the schooner Columbia, Captain Porter, from Boston, bound to Mobile, with an assorted cargo. Our wreckers by the aid of boats and scows, have saved all her cargo without material damage, and the perishable portion of it has been sold at auction by the master. The vessel has also been condemned by a board of survey, and sold for $375. The purchasers are attempting to get her off but have not succeeded. The wreckers have not yet filed their calm for salvage.

The U. S. brig of war Jefferson went a shore in the same gale, near Matecombe, but has since been got off, with how much injury is not known—probably not much.

We are informed by Capt. Van Stavoren of the brig Charles Carroll, which arrived this Morning from Tampico, that the whole of the north of Mexico had been completely revolutionized. Gen. Bustamente had been declared unfit to govern, and that a change of the present government was necessary. Santa Anna had been named Commander-in-chief, and it was very generally believed that he would be declared Supreme Director, as Congress was to be dissolved and he was to name a new one which should declare who was to govern. The mass of the citizens did not meddle with the Revolution, but was caused by the Army which entirely govern, and by orders received express from Mexico, at which place business had stopped on account of the political disturbances.

LATE FROM TAMPICO.—We learn from Capt. Vanstavorero, of the brig Chas. Carroll, from Tampico, that the whole of North Mexico had declared for a charge of the present government. It was believed that Bustamenta would be deposed, and Santa Anna named as commander-in-chief or declared supreme Dictator. Congress was to be dissolved, and he to name a new Governor. The mass of the people did not appear to take any interest in the revolution—the whole matter being carried through by the army, who have their own way. An express from the city of Mexico brought intelligence that business had entirely ceased in that city.

ATTACK ON FORT ERIE.

The following thrilling description of the attack on *Fort Erie*, and the battle of *Lundy's Lane*, during the last war, is by a correspondent of the New York American. The writer tells the story on the spot. After giving a description of his journey from the New York to the Niagara river, he proceeds:

But here we are at the Ferry. We cross thy stream, Niagara. We stand on British ground. Generous and gallant blood has deeply stained its soil. Observe these works—the old stone fort facing the ruin—the remains of ramparts and trenches stretching along—here a bastion—and there, further on, a redoubt—there again lines and earth-works, forming a continuous circle of defence, but now fast crumbling to its original level. These are, or rather were, the Fort and defences of "*Fort Erie.*" Some years since I rode over the ground with our kind and excellent friend the Major.—With great interest I listened to his narration of the part of the campaign acted upon this spot and the adjoining country. I will repeat it to you as we ride over it. Jump your horse up this crumbling mound—it was a bastion.—Standing on this bastion, here, said the Major, we had thrown up our lines, making the works as strong as practicable. The British had erected very formidable works about half a mile in front, the forest intervening, composed of a large stone battery on their left, and two strong redoubts, from which they kept up an incessant discharge of shot and shells for several successive days, which was returned by us with equal vigor. A shell from their batteries having fallen upon it, blew up one of our small magazines—but with trifling injury to the rest of our defences.

Miscalculating the damage, and elated with their success, General Gaines received secret information that they intended to endeavor to carry the works by storm on the following night. That night, said the Major, I shall not soon forget. It set in intensely dark and cloudy, very favorable to the design of the enemy. Every thing was put in the fullest state of preparation to receive them. The men enthusiastically awaiting the attack, were ordered to lie on their arms. Extended along the lines, and manning the bastion and fort, our little army, in perfect silence, awaited their coming.

The forest had been cleared about three hundred yards in front of our works—beyond that were, as you see, the woods. As the night wore on, we listened with earnestness to every sound. A little after midnight, we heard on the dry leaves the stealthy sound of footsteps—pat—patter—patter. We listened—they came nearer. A short sharp challenge, "Who goes there?" issued from that farther redoubt. The footsteps ceased, as if irresolute to advance or recede, and all was still. Another quick challenge—a rattle of the musket, as it fell into the hollow of the hand, followed the reply. —"Picquet guard, forced in by the enemy's advance"—"Back, guard! back to your posts instantly, or we will fire upon you," rung the stern voice of our commanding officer. The footsteps of the strugglers slowly receded, and again entire stillness obtained. It was as profound as the darkness—not even the hum of an insect rose upon the ear. We laid our heads upon the ramparts, and listened with all our faculties. We listened. Perhaps half an hour elapsed, when we imagined we heard the dead heavy sound of a large body of men——tramp—tramp—tramp—advancing through the pitchy darkness. A few moments passed—a brisk scattering fire, and the picquets came in, in beautiful order, under the brave subaltern in command. The measured tread of disciplined troops became apparent. Every sense was stretched to the utmost in expectancy—every eye endeavored to fathom the darkness in front, when from Towson's battery, that towards the river, glanced a volley of musketry, and in another instant, the whole line of the works, bastion, redoubt, and rampart, streamed forth one living sheet of flame.

Two eighteens, mounted where we stand, were filled to the muzzle with grape, cannister, and bags of musket bullets—imagine their havoc. The enemy came on with loud shouts and undaunted bravery. By the continued glare of our discharges, we could see dense dark masses of men, moving in columns to three separate points of attack upon our works. Our artillery and musketry poured on them as they advanced a continual stream of fire, rolling and glancing from angles, bastions, and redoubts. Repulsed—they were re-formed by their officers, and brought again to the charge—to be again repulsed; at such times, hours fly like minutes. A life appears concentrated to a moment. We had been engaged perhaps an hour—perhaps three, when I heard in that bastion of the Fort, a hundred feet from me, above the uproar, a quick, furious struggle, as if of men engaged in fierce death-fight, a clashing of bayonets, and sharp pistol shots, mixed with heavy blows, and short quick breathing, such as you may have heard men make in violent exertion—in cutting wood with axes, or other severe manual labor. The conflict though fierce was short—the assailants were repelled. Those who gained a footing were bayonetted, or thrown back over the parapet. In a few moments I heard again the same fierce struggle—and again followed the like result and stillness—if stillness could be said to exist under continual roar of musketry and artillery.—A third time it rose, sudden and desperate—it ceased—and presently a clear loud voice rose high above the battle from the bastion, "Stop firing in front there, you are firing on your friends." An instant cessation followed. We were deceived. In another moment, the voice of an officer with startling energy replied, "Aye aye, we'll stop: give it them, men, give it them,"—and the firing was renewed with redoubled fury. The head of the centre column, composed of eight hundred picked men, the veterans of Egypt, led by Lieut. Col. Drummond in person, after three several assaults, had gained possession of the bastion, and by that *ruse*, endeavored to cause a cessation of the fire—a result that might have been fatal to us, had not the deception been so discerned.—But the prize was of little value, as the bastion was commanded by the interior of the works. The men, under cover of the walls of an adjoining barrack, poured into the gorge that led from it, a continued storm of musketry. The firing renewed, continued with unabated fury. The enemy, repulsed with great loss in every attack, was unsuccessful on every point save that bastion, the possession of which they still retained—when I heard a groaning roll and shake of the earth, and instantly the bastion, bodies of men, timber, guns, earth and stones, were blown up in the air like a volcano, making every thing in the glare as clear as noonday. A descending timber dashed one of my artillery-men to pieces within a foot of my shoulder. Profound darkness and silence followed. Naught but the groans of the wounded and dying was heard. As if by mutual consent, the fighting ceased, and the enemy withdrew, repulsed on every side, save from the parapet which they purchased for their grave. A large quantity of fixed ammunition had been placed in the lower part, and a stray wad falling upon it, had blown them all up together. My duty required that I should immediately repair the bastion, and most horrible was the sight—bodies burnt and mutilated—some of them still pulsating with life,—among them Lieut. Colonel Drummond, the leader of the attack. There he lay in the morning light, stark and stiff, extended on the rampart—a ball having passed through his breast. History mourns that his courage assumed the character of ferocity. His war-cry of "No quarter to the damned Yankees," his own death-warrant was long remembered against his countrymen. The enemy did not resume the attack, but retiring to their entrenched camp, strengthened their works, and prepared to make their approach by regular advances.

But come, we have far to ride—spur on. Here we are upon their works. Here is the stone water battery—and there the two strong redoubts—and back of them the remains of their lines, and entrenchments. These are the works that were carried in the memorable and desperate *sortie* of Fort Erie. The *right* by Davis and Miller—the left by Porter and his volunteers. Here, on the left, quoth the Major, fell my gallant, my accomplished friend, Lieut. Colonel Wood, at the head of his column. He was one of the most brilliant officers in the service, and as beautiful as a girl. I often gazed with astonishment at the despe- here he fell; he was bayonetted to death on the ground, on this spot—and the Major's voice quivered, and he turned his face from me, for the cruel death of his dear friend was too much for his manhood. His ashes sleep beneath their monument, near the flag-staff at West Point. Peace to his gallant spirit! The Stars of his country can wave over no braver of her sons.

BATTLE OF LUNDY'S LANE.

We cross thy tranquil plains, Oh! Chippewa. Scott——Ripley——Towson——Hindman——brave soldiers, well did ye your duty; long will this battle-ground your names remember. And thou too, *Riall!* brave Englishman, foeman wert thou worthy of warriors' steel. Far different music has resounded through these continuous woods than the wild bird's carol, the hum of insects, and the waving of the breeze that now so gently greets our ear. Ah! there is thr white house. There, said the Major, as General Sooot, making a forward movement with his brigade in the afternoon of the the 25th of July, 1814, came in view of it, we saw the court-yard filled with British officers, their horses held by orderlies and servants in attendance. As soon as we became visible to them, their bugles sounded to saddle, and in a few moments they were mounted and soon disappeared through the woods at full gallop, twenty bugles ringing the alarm from different parts of the forest. All vanished as if swallowed by the earth, save an elegant veteran officer, who reined up just out of musket shot, and took a leisurely survey of our numbers.—Having apparently satisfied himself of our force, he raised the plumed hat from his head, and bowing gracefully to our *cortege*, put spurs to his horse and disappeared with the rest. From the occupant of the house we gathered that we were about a mile distant from a strong body of the enemy, posted in the rising ground just beyond the woods in our front. General Scott, turning to one of his escort, said, "Be kind enough, sir, to return to Major General Brown; inform him that I have fallen in with the enemy's advance, posted in force at "*Lundy's Lane*," and that in one half hour I shall have joined battle." "Order up Ripley with the second brigade; direct Porier to get his volunteers immediately under arms," was the brief reply of Major General Brown to my message, and the aids were instantly in their saddles, conveying the orders. As I galloped back through the woods, continued the Major, the cannon shot screaming by me, tearing the trees and sending the rail fences in the air in their course, warned me that the contest had begun.

But here we are on the battle ground. There, said the Major, upon the verge of that sloping hill, parallel with the road, and through the grave yard towards the Niagara, was drawn up the British lines under General Riall, three times greater than our brigades, his right covered with a powerful battery of nine pieces of artillery, two of them brass twenty-fours. The *eleventh* and *twenty-second* regiments first leaving the wood deployed upon the open ground with the coolness and regularity of a review,—and were soon engaged furiously in action, the fire from the enemy's line and from the batteries, which completely commanded the position, opening upon them with tremendous effect.

Towson, having hurried up with his guns on the left, in vain endeavored to attain sufficient elevation to return the fire of their battery.—The destruction on our side was very great. The two regiments fought with the greatest bravery. They were severely cut up, their ammunition became exhausted, and their officers nearly all of them having been killed and wounded, they were withdrawn from action,—the few officers remaining unhurt throwing themselves into the *ninth*, which now came into action led by the gallant Colonel Leavenworth.

The brunt of the battle now came upon them, and they alone sustained it for some time, fighting with unflinching bravery, until their numbers were reduced to one-half by the fire of the enemy. At this juncture, General Scott galloped up with the intention of charging up the hill, but finding them so much weakened, altered his attention, intreating them to hold their ground until the reinforcements, which were hastening up, should come to their assistance. A momentary cessation of the action ensued, while additional forces hurried up to the aid of each army—Ripley's brigade, Hindman's artillery, and Porter's volunteers, on the part of the Americans, and a strong reinforcement un-General Drummond on that of the British.—Hindman's artillery were attached to that of Towson, and soon made themselves heard.—Porter's brigade displayed on the left, while Ripley formed on the skirts of the wood to the right of Scott's brigade. The engagement was soon renewed with augmented vigor, Gen. Drummond taking command in person with his fresh troops in the front line of the enemy. Colonel Jesup, who had at the commencement of the action been posted on the right, succeeded, after a gallant contest, in turning the left flank of the enemy, and came in upon his reserve, "burdened with prisoners, making himself visible to his own army, amid the darkness, in a blaze of fire," completely destroying all before him.

The fight raged for some time with great fury, but, it became apparent, uselessly to the Americans, if the enemy retained possession of the battery, manifestly the key of their position. I was standing at the side of Col. Miller, said the Major, when Gen. Ripley rode up and inquired, whether he could storm the battery with *his* regiment, while he supported him with the younger regiment, the *Twenty-third*. Miller, amid the uproar and confusion, deliberately surveyed the position, then quietly turning with infinite coolness, replied, "*I'll try, Sir.*" I think I see him now, said the Major, as drawing up his gigantic figure to its full height he turned to his regiment, drilled to the precision of a peace of mechanism, I hear his deep tones —*Twenty-first*—attention! Form into column —You will advance up the hill to the storm of the battery. At the word "*Halt*," you will deliver your fire at the portlights of the artillerymen, and immediately carry the guns at the point of the bayonet. Support arms—forward —march.

Machinery could not have moved with more compactness than that gallant regiment followed the fearless stride of its leaber. Supported by the *Twenty-third*, the dark mass moved up the hill like one body,—the lurid light glittering and flickering on their bayonets, as the combined fire of the enemy's artillery and infantry opened murderously upon them. They flinched not—they faltered not—the stern deep voices of the officers, as the deadly cannon shot cut yawning chasms through them, alone was heard, "Close up—steady, men—steady." Within a hundred yards of the summit, the loud "*Halt*" was followed by a volley—sharp, instantaneous, as a clap of thunder. Another moment, rushing under the white smoke, a short furious struggle with the bayonet, and the artillerymen were swept like chaff from their guns; Another fierce struggle—the enemy's line was forced down the side of the hill and the victory was ours—the position entirely in our hands—their own pieces turned and playing upon them in their retreat. It was bought at cruel price—few of the officers remained that were not killed or wounded.—The whole tide of the battle now turned to this point. The result of the conflict depended entirely upon the ability of the victorious party to retain it. Major Hindman was ordered up, and posted his forces at the side of the captured cannon, while the American line correspondingly advanced. Stung with mortification, the brave Gen. Drummond concentrated his forces, to retake by a desperate charge the position. The interval amid the darkness was alone filled by the roar of the cataracts, and the groans of the wounded. He advanced with strong reinforcements, outflanking each side of the American line. We were only able in the murky darkness to ascertain their approach by their heavy tread! "They halted within twenty paces—poured in a rapid fire, and prepared for the rush." Directed by the blaze, our men returned it with deadly effect, and after a desperate struggle, the dense column recoiled. Another interval of darkness and silence, and again a most furious and desperate charge was made by the British, throwing the whole weight of their attack upon the American centre. The gallant *Twenty-first*, which composed it, receiving them with undaunted firmness,—while the fire from our lines was "dreadfully effective." Hindman's artillery served with the most perfect coolness and effect.—

During this second attack, Gen. Scott, in person, his shattered brigade now consolidated into a single battalion, made two determined charges upon the right and left flank of the enemy, and in these he received the scars which his countrymen now see on his manly front.—Our men were now almost worn down with fatigue, dying with thirst, for which they could gain no relief. The British, with fresh reinforcements—their men recruited and rested—after the interval of another hour, made their third and final effort to regain the position.—They advanced—delivered their fire as before—and although it was returned with the same deadly effect, they steadily pressed forward.—The *Twenty-first* again sustained the shock, and both lines were soon engaged in "a conflict, obstinate and dreadful beyond description. The right and left of the American line fell back for a moment, but were immediately rallied by their officers. "So desperate did the battle now become, that many battalions on both sides were forced back," the men engaged in indiscriminate *melee*, fought hand to hand, and with muskets clubbed; and, "so terrific was the conflict, where the cannon were stationed, that Major Hindman had to engage them over his guns and gun-carriages, and finally to spike two of his pieces, under the apprehension that they would fall into the hands of the enemy."

General Ripley at length made a most desperate and determined charge upon both of the enemy's flanks—they wavered—recoiled—gave way—and the centre soon following, they relinquished the fight and made a final retreat. The annals of warfare on this continent have never shown more desperate fighting. Bayonets were repeatedly crossed; and after the action, many of the men were found mutually transfixed. The British force engaged was about five thousand men—the American, thirty-five hundred: the combined loss in killed and wounded seventeen hundred and twenty-two, officers and men. The battle commenced at half past four o'clock in the afternoon, and did not terminate till midnight. We were so mingled, said the Major, and so great the confusion in the darkness, that as I was sitting with a group of officers in the earlier part of the night, on horseback, a British soldier came up to us, and recovering his musket, under the supposition that he was addressing one of his own officers, said, "Colonel Gordon will be much obliged, sir, if you will march up the three hundred men in the road to his assistance immediately, as he is very hard pressed." I called him nearer, and pressing his musket down over my holsters, made him prisoner. "What have I done, sir," said the astonished man, "what have I done?" and to convince British officers, as he supposed, of his loyalty, exclaimed, "Hurrah for the King, and damn the Yankees." As he was marched to the rear, the poor fellow was cut down by a grape shot. In another part of the field, an American Aid pulled up suddenly on a body of men under full march. In reply to his demand, "What regiment is that?" he was answered, "The Queen's Royal Rangers." With great presence of mind, he replied, "Halt! Queen's Rangers, till further orders," and then turning his horse's head, galloped from their dangerous proximity. It was a horrid conflict. Humanity sighs over the slaughter of the brave men that fell in it. But, here we are, at the grave yard, with its drooping willows and floweirng locusts. Still—still—and quiet now. No armed men disturb its calmness and repose—no ponderous artillery wheels rudely cut its consecrated mounds—no ruffian jest—no savage execration—no moan of anguish, break now upon its hallowed silence.

The long grass and blossoming heather waives green alike o'er the graves of frieno and enemy. The marble tells the story of the few—the many, their very parents know not their resting place. See this broken wooden slab—it has rotted off even with the ground, and lies face downwards, the earth-worm burrowing under it, in this neglected corner. Pull the grass aside; turn it over with your foot. What is the nearly effaced inscription?

"Sacred to the memory of
CAPT'N JARED BROWN,
OF THE
MASSACHUSETTS LINE.
Who died of wounds
Received in action with the
ENEMY, ON THE 25TH OF JULY, 1814."

And this is honor! This is fame! Why, brave man! e'en now, I read the tribute to thy bravery in the Bulletin of the action. Thou hadst comrades—father, mother, sistres—to mourn thy loss—and *now*, the stranger's foot carelessly spurns thy frail memento; nor father, mother, sisters, no human hand can point to the spot where rest thy ashes. Peace to thy names! brave countrymen, where'er they sleep. See from this point how gently and gracefully undulates the battle field; the woods bowing to the evening breeze as the soft sunlight pours through their branches, snow not the gashes of rude cannon shot—the plain, loaded and bending with the yellow harvest, betrays no human gore. Yon hill scathed, schorched and blackened with cannon flame, the very resting place of the deadly battery, shows no relic of the fierce death struggle, as covered with the fragrant clover and wild bluebell, the bee in monotonous hum banquets o'er it. Nought mars the serenity of nature as she smiles upon us. Yet burnt in common funeral pyre, the ashes of those brave men, of friend and foe, there mingle in the bosom from whence they issued. The frenzied passion passed, the furious conflict o'er, they have lain down in quiet, and like young children sleep gently, sweetly, in the lap of that common Mother who shelters with like protection the little field mouse from its gambols, and the turbaned Sultan sinking amid his prostrate millions.—Shades of my gallant countrymen! Shades of their daring foes—farewell. Ne'er had warriors more glorious death-couch—the eternal cataracts roar your requiem. S.

NOTE.—The reader is referred for a more detailed account of the action to Brackenridge's History of the late War, from which the outline of this narrative has been derived. The writer trusts that he has not trenched the bounds of delicacy in introducing some of the personal descriptions of a late accomplished but now retired officer of the U. S. Army.

For the Gazette.

THE NEW TRAGEDY—THE JUDGMENT DAY!

MR. EDITOR:—As there has been some dispute as to the *originality* of this hand-bill, I would request you to publish it in your paper, so that those who have a copy of Rev. JOHN WESLEY's may compare the two: I have done so and find not the least similarity, excepting the subject. I understand that the gentleman who wrote it says he never saw or heard of Mr. WESLEY's until after this was in print. The charge of blasphemy brought against it is a pitiful subterfuge, to make capital for the Theatre, and will hardly break its power over the conscience, or neutralize its influence in this anti-dramatic and religious community.—We hope that if it is necessary, a new edition will be forthcoming and a copy put into every family. So far as we have heard any expression of opinion, with the exception of two penny papers which are in the pay of the Theatre, *and who profess to be protectors of the public morals*, it is cordially approved of. "Thinking" and sincere "christians" will sanction it, as well as that portion of this community who believe that the Theatre, is in its best condition, detrimental to public morals, and that the thousands of dollars which it will scoop away from this city might be better appropriated to relieve the increasing sufferings of our poor, and cheer the condition of the widow and the Orphan. We hope that if the person who wrote this bill has no objection, his name may be given to the public.

It may be well to remark that the Drama in all our eastern cities is falling into disrepute—supplanted by literary associations. The last attempt made to sustain it was to purify the saloons and give benefits for Bunkerhill Monuments and Benevolent Associations. But it was no go—the community was not to be caught by such "stool pigeons"—such dramatic charlatanry. JUNIUS.

A NEW TRAGEDY,
THE JUDGMENT DAY!

For the first and last time in the Universe.—New and Splendid Scenery by the author of

Leader of the Orchestra—An Archangel.—
1 Thess., chap. 4, 16.

Time's Destroyer,	The 7th Angel, Rev. 10, 6
Judge,	Jesus Christ, Mat. 25, 31, 32.
Criminals,	Men and Devils, Mat. 25, 41.
Police,	Holy Angels, Mat. 13, 41, 43
Witnesses,	{ Books, Rev. 20, 12. { Conscience, Rom. 2, 15.
Jurors,	Christians, 1. Cor. 6, 2.

The Holy Bible will be the rule of Judgment, more particularly the Ten Commandments.

It is expected that this tragedy will be produced on the grandest scale, as about six thousand years have been spent in its preparation.—It will be comprised in 12 acts:

1st. The end of time. Rev. x. 6.
2d. Great White Throne. Rev. xx. 11.
3d. The coming of the Son of Man.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PITTSBURGH—NOVEMBER 18, 1841.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.—Flour is selling at $5,50 at the river, and $6 at retail. Corn meal is selling at 50 cents per bushel; Oats at from 25 to 28 cents, and Buckwheat flour at $2,00 per hundred.

RIVER.—About three feet water in the channel. The Visiter and Boston arrived last night. We regret to learn that the Neptune and Valley Forge, which went out yesterday were compelled to return, owing to the Gen. Brady being aground in the channel. The Saratoga departs for St. Louis to-day.

ELECTION IN MISSISSIPPI.—The Cincinnati Gazette says that passengers from the South say that the *Anti-Bond-paying* party have carried all before them. We sincerely hope this is a mistake. Should it prove true, it will prove a severe blow to American stocks in Europe.

DEATH OF BISHOP MOORE.—The Philadelphia Inquirer, of Tuesday, 16th inst., says, "we regret to learn on the authority of a letter received last night in this city, that the Right Rev. Dr. MOORE, Bishop of Virginia, died at his residence a few days since.

MAINE.—A Portland paper states that large quantities of Lime, amounting to 400,000 casks annually, producing about half a million dollars, are exported from Thomaston, in that state, alone. Four towns in the neighborhood produce about as much more.

NEW JERSEY.—The Legislature of this state adjourned on Friday last, to meet again on the 11th of January next. The resumption bill will be acted upon at that time. Previous to adjournment, a joint meeting was held, and ISAAC SOUTHARD, brother of the distinguished Senator, was re-elected State treasurer, and JACOB B. GADDIN, keeper of the Penitentiary

CAPE COD.—The sufferings of the inhabitants of Cape Cod by the late gale have been dreadful. The inhabitants of Truro, a town on the Cape, have addressed a letter to the inhabitants of Boston, asking assistance. They say that the loss of property in that town is without a parallel in its former history—and the loss of human life is truly appalling. Forty-seven of their townsmen have been swallowed up in the mighty deep or cast lifeless upon their shores, leaving, almost in a single neighborhood, twenty-one widows and thirty-nine fatherless children; many of whom are left in want of the most common necessaries of life—food, clothing and fuel.

NICOLAUS REINHARDT has been tried, in Berks county; for the murder of CONRAD CHRIST, and found guilty of *murder in the first degree*, and been sentenced to be hung.

LATE FROM FLORIDA.—From the St. Augustine News of Nov. 6, we learn that the savages have again been committing their ravages. They attacked, early in the evening, the house of a Mr. OVERSTREET, residing on the west bank of the Suwannee river, in Hamilton county. Two of his children were killed, and his wife and two children wounded, and a Dr. RAGLIN who was also in the house, was mortally wounded. Mr. O. and his wounded wife and children made their escape, and Dr. RAGLIN, ran about three hundred yards, where he secreted himself till morning. The Indians, after plundering the house, set fire to it and the other property. Mrs. O. and her two children were wounded with arrows, which shows that the Indians are short of ammunition.

MERINO SHEEP FOR THE WEST.---One thousand Merino sheep passed through Warren, Ohio, lately on their way to Illinois. They belonged to an enterprising farmer from Massachusetts, and were driven from that state.---They will be a valuable acquisition to the state of Illinois, and we trust that the enterprising Yankee will be well rewarded for his exertions in introducing them into the west.

INDIANA.—The Cincinnati Chronicle has some curious particulars in relation to the affairs of this state.

The total debt of the state is $14,000,000.—The Internal Improvement System was originally estimated at $10,000,000, and subsequently at $20,000,000. This was a wide discrepancy---but admit the last estimate, *thirteen millions* have been expended,—the works not half finished. How is this error? *Politicians* and *demagogues* have been employed to do the business of the State in place of statesmen, and persons of scientific attainments.

But the *second item* in the account is even more astonishing than the first.

Of this thirteen millions, *three millions were never received*. Why? Because the State chose to consider men who were called Brokers and Bankers, as altogether more trustworthy and perfect than the rest of mankind! They accordingly give *them* a credit and a trust which certainly never would have been given to a merchant or a farmer. What is the result? It is a lesson which ought to be read by all men for the benefit of posterity.

The *Cohens* and *Josephs*, says the Journal, were among the earliest by whom the State lost, but not the greatest. Of course *the State* had to take from among their effects what it could get, and the Inventory is a Curiosity Shop. Misery makes one acquainted with strange bed-fellows, but the debtors of Indiana have made the State partner in all sorts of things. For example, *Indiana* owns lots in New York and lots in Poughkeepsie, and candle factories in Brooklyn, and stock in the Baltimore Railroad, and attachments, and mortgages, and a Gold Minein Georgia! The last (if it would only work without expense) would not be inconvenient! The other debtors of the State are as follows:

Morris's Canal & Banking Co. about	$2,100,000
Western Bank New York	240,000
Erie County Bank	218,000
Detroit & Pontiac Railroad Co.	95,000
Staten Island Whaling Co.	58,661
Binghampton Bank	71,800
Making, together with the Cohen debt, &c.	400,000
Total,	$3,183,461

MORE FREEMASONRY.

We promised some months since to keep our readers advised of the attempt, made in various parts of our country, to resuscitate this degraded and disgraced institution, so far as they shall from time to time come to our knowledge. In Massachusetts, Vermont, and Rhode Island, the Old Handmaid was so thoroughly put down, that for the most part she "stays put." But in New Hampshire, Connecticut, and perhaps Maine, there has always been some little appearance of life remaining; and in all the southern states, and all the western states but Ohio, she has met with no rebuke, except coldness and neglect, in consequence of public sentiment.

In Ohio it seems by the following account, the members of the institution have undertaken to raise her from her degradation, but if we mistake not they will find it even there a difficult, if not a hopeless task. They may lay corner stones and erect Masonic Temples upon them, but all *that* will not raise the institution from the depth of disgrace and infamy into which she has fallen by her own sorceries and murders.

GRAND LODGE HALL.—The corner stone of this intended edifice was laid with appropriate Masonic ceremonies, on Monday last. Near four hundred members of the Fraternity were in attendance; and a great number of spectators. The day was fine, and the harmony and system that characterized the movements of the procession, and the solemnity of the ceremonies seemed to dispense a high degree of social feeling. We shall avail ourselves of the promised aid, and hereafter give our readers a more extended account and definition of the ceremonies, as well as a description of the building which is to grace our town. The Grand Orator, the Hon. O. M. Spencer, of Cincinnati, won himself golden opinions, not only from his Brethren, but in the estimation of all who heard him.—*Lan. (O.) Jour.*

"The solemnity of the ceremonies" of Freemasonary! What mockery; what an insult to common sense! The *mummery* of Freemasonry has long since been exposed, by the most sensible and honest portion of its own members, to the ridicule, scorn and contempt of the world. And does the editor really "intend to give his readers a more extended account and definition of the ceremonies?" They must be a strange set of readers, if they want a newspaper filled with the old, exploded masonic nonsense, at this day. They had a pretty "extended account and definition of masonic ceremonies," in the murder of Morgan and the trials that ensued. What more do they want? What better do they expect from bloody rites of Freemasony?—*Lyan (Mass.) Record.*

ASSASSINATION.—The Batesville (Ark.) News gives an account of the murder of a young man of that town, Mr. Nicholas E. Burton, son of Dr. P. P. Burton. He had been riding out on business, and passed a Doctor Trust C. Aikin's with whom his father had a dispute. On his return, Aikin concealed himself by the road and shot young Burton in the back. Eleven buck-shot entering his back and head. Aikin has make his escape. One thousand dollars reward are offered for his apprehension.

The same paper adds:

"News has reached us (from an authentic source) that Wm. S. Mosley, of St. Francis county, was way-laid and murdered, near his own residence, on Saturday last. The assassin had not been discovered when our informant left.

"STILL ANOTHER.—From a letter received by a citizen, we take the following: —"'There was a man by the name of Rice shot and killed on the Eleventh joint river, (on Saturday last,) supposed to have been way-laid.'"

GENERAL SCOTT.—We publish to-day the letter of General Scott, written in reply to various queries propounded to him from many different quarters. The letter seems to us perfectly candid, and, so far as we are concerned entirely satisfactory. He does not allude to the question of a Tariff; but it may be accounted for thus. That question will be *settled* before the next President comes in; or if not, his views are given in that paragraph relating to *Legislation*, in which he thinks it not the duty of the President to interfere in the business of Congress.

There are many who desire rest from the the turmoil of political agitation. So do we.—But when in a republic will there he a cessation of politics and parties? Never, till there is a cessation of elections. In the period when there was no party contest, not one voter in four attended the polls; and, as a consequence, the entire affairs of the nation were in the hands of a few politicians.—*Cin. Chron.*

Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT has, under date of October 25th, published a Circular letter, as a general reply to many of the States of the Union, propounding to him political interrogatories, the last of which asking him, if nominated as a candidate for the Presidency, would he accept the nomination?

General SCOTT was a prominent candidate for nomination at the last Harrisburgh Convention. It is to be expected that his name will be again before the nominating Whig Convention, and will be received wi h all the consideration to which his great merits and long and important public services are entitled. The letter which he has addressed to his countrymen contains sound Whig views and principles, is a clear and candid exposition of sentiments, and is addressed to the calm judgment and moral sense of the community. There is nothing of the demagogue in it, that most deleterious quality of most of our public men and their productions.—*Hagerstown Torch Light.*

ORIGIN OF AMERICAN ABORIGINES.

A new work has just been published in New York, entitled, "*American Antiquities and Researches into the Origin and History of the Red Race*, by Alexander W. Bradford. The New York American speaks well of the work, and copies the extracts below, prefaced with the following remarks:

"Scholars and philosophers have written and speculated much upon the varieties of the human race, but have differed widely as to the *number* of classes or races into which the great human family ought to be divided. Some contending for *three*, some *five*, some *seven*, and some even extending their classification to *sixteen*. Our author seems to favor the lesser and simpler division adopted by Cuvier, viz: *three*—the Circassian, the Mongolian, and the Ethiopian. In other words, the White, Red, and Black races. But at what time, and by what means (derived, as they all acknowledge them to be, from a single root,) they became white, red and black, the said scholars and philosophers have never condescended to give us a rational or even plausible account. Nor has Mr. Bradford, in the work before us, troubled himself with that knotty question. We quote however, from his last chapter, some of the conclusions to which he has, and, as we think, justly arrived."

The facts adduced in the course of the preceding investigation tend, it is conceived, to support the following conclusions:

I. That the three great groups of monumental antiquities in the United States, New Spain, and South America, in their style and character, present indications of having proceeded from branches of the same human family:

II. That these nations were a rich, populous, civilized and agricultural people; constructed extensive cities, roads, aqueducts, fortifications and temples; were skilled in the arts of pottery, metallurgy, and sculpture; had attained an accurate knowledge of the science of astronomy; were possessed of a national religion, subjected to the salutary control of a definite system of laws, and were associated under regular form of government:

III. That from the uniformity of their physical appearance; from the possession of relics of the art of hieroglyphic painting; from universal analogies in their language, religion, traditions, and methods of interring the dead; and from the general prevalence of certain arbitrary customs, nearly all the aborigines appear to be of the same descent and origin; and that the barbarous tribes are the broken, scattered, and degraded remnants of a society originally more enlightened and cultivated:

IV. That two distinct ages may be pointed out in the history of the civilized nations---the first and most ancient, subsisting for a long and indeterminate period in unbroken tranquillity, and marked towards its close by the signs of social decadence; the second, distinguished by national changes, the inroads of barbarous or semi-civilized tribes, the extinction or subjugation of the old and the foundation of new and more extensive empires: and,

V. That the first seats of civilization were in Central America, whence population was diffused through both continents, from Cape Horn to the Arctic Ocean.

In relation to the question of their origin, it appears:

1. That the red race, under various modifications, may be traced physically into Etaria, Egypt, Madagascar, ancient Sythia, Mongolia China, Hindoostan, Malaya, Polynesia, and America, and was a primitive and cultivated branch of the human family: and,

2. That the American aborigines are more or less connected with these several countries, by striking analogies in their arts, their customs and traditions, their hieroglyphical painting, their architecture and temple-building, their astronomical systems, and their superstitions, religion, and theocratical governments.

It has long been a favorite theory, to trace the aborigines to a Tartar or Mongol migration, from Siberia, by Behring's straits. But the Mexicans and Peruvians resemble the cultivated nations of Oriental Asia, even more closely than do the ruder tribes, the Siberian nomades; in fact, they are *all* of the same race, and both in Asia and America, a decline into barbarism has produced analogous developments, which, in connection with the relics of their ancient religion and customs, nearly assimilate the savages of both continents. It is not to be denied that there are some tribes in North America, which may have proceeded in modern times from Siberia, for example the Chippewyans,* and perhaps the Sioux, the Osages, Pawnees,† and some of the north-western Nations,‡ but even in relation to these, the proof depends upon vague and uncertain traditions.

But to suppose that the Mexicans, the Toltecs, the Chiapanese, the Malays and the Peruvians, were the descendants of such degraded and savage hordes as occupy North-eastern Asia; or that they wandered from more southern Asiatic countries through the cold and inhospitable regions of the North, without leaving any vestiges of civilization on their way, appears equally contrary to experience and philosophy? The ancient monuments in Siberia are situated to the west and to the south, those of America are limited in their extent on the North-west; and in spite of the facility of communication afforded by the contiguity of the two continents in that direction, these facts would seem to be decisive of the question. On the other hand, the evidences of an early knowledge of the compass in China, of the great maritime skill of the Malays and of their navigation, in remote ages, of the Asiatic seas, the facts stated in relation to the peopling of islands by the accidental drifting of canoes, and more than all, the actual proof of the distribution of population over the numerous and distant islands of the great Pacific, from Asia to Easter island, render it unnecessary to resort to the violent hypothesis of a northern route. What greater obstacles were there to impede a passage from Easter island to the American coast, than attended a migration to Easter island? Indeed this island itself appears to have been successively occupied by different families; and its pyramidical edifices, and its colossal obelisks and statues are closely analogous to the American monuments.

When and by whom was America peopled? This interesting question, if it shall ever be solved, of course can be answered only in a general manner. The character of American civilization is not wholly indigenous. Its mutual diversities are no more than might naturally arise when nations of the same stock are separated; its uniformities are great and striking, and exhibit, in common, an astonishing resemblance to many of the features of the *most ancient* types of civilization in the eastern hemisphere. The monuments of these nations were temples and palaces; their temples were pyramids; their traditions were interwoven with cosmogonical fables, which still retained relics of primitive history; and their religion was sublime and just in many of its original doctrines. though debased in their superstitious abuse and corruption. In all this there is nothing modern, nothing recent; those features are not strictly Hindoo, Egyptian, or Chinese; though they approximate the aboriginal civilization to that of each of these nations.

The origin of this resemblance is to be traced back to the *earliest ages*, when these great nations first separated, and carried into Egypt, Hindooston, China and America, the same religion, arts, customs and institutions, to be variously modified under the influence of diverse causes. The great diversity of American languages, the few analogies they present to those of the old world; the absence of the use of iron; certain peculiarities in their astronomical systems; and some of their own traditions which have preserved the memory of the great events of ancient sacred history, and attribute the colonization of the continent to one of those tribes‡ who were present at the dispersion of mankind, all tend to support this position. The Red race, then, appears to be a *primitive branch of the human family*, to have existed in many portions of the Globe, distinguished for early civilization; and to have penetrated at a very ancient period into America. The American family does not appear to be derived from any nation *now existing;* but it is assimilated by numerous analogies to the Etrurians, Egyptians, Mongols, Chinese, and Hindoos; it is *most closely* related to the Malays and Polynesians; and the conjecture possessing perhaps the highest degree of probability, is that which maintains its origin from Asia, through the Indian Archipelago.

The most remarkable peculiarity in the institutions of all these nations, is their religious character. Laws, government, the arts and sciences, and the whole routine of private and public affairs were under the direction of the priesthood. Thence several consequences flowed,---the preservation from a rapid decline into barbarism, so long as religion retained its supremacy,---the utter absence of all progression and improvement,---and the stereotype character of the whole system of society. The sciences were occult, long religious probations were necessary before their principles were taught, and thus no generation possessed an advantage over the preceding one. Knowledge and civilization were not animate and instinct with natural warmth and vigor, but were embalmed and, and like a shrivelled mummy, presented the mere outward form with none of the vitality of existence. From this continued religious subjection originated, also, that unchangeableness, that fixed and immutable character which distinguished all these nations, and which is a marked and prominent trait even of the savage Indian. An inflexibility which adheres tenaciously to old forms and customs, and despises change; which may be overpowered, but never yields; and which, in view of the dreary impending fate of the aborigines, possesses an air of melancholy grandeur; for, as one of those coming events which "cast their shadows before," the absolute extinction of this ancient race seems to be rapidly and irrestibly approaching. Upon this continent, the pure types of the new and the old era of civilization have met and encountered each other. The family presenting the one, having occupied this vast region for countless ages undisturbed by the approach of other and modern races, had been allowed the amplest scope for developement. And yet at the discovery the greater portion of the continent was inhabited by savage hordes within the U. States, the barbarous tribes appear to have been greatly depopulated, and the ancient and cultivated nations to have become extinct; even in Mexico and Peru the civilization of the first ages seems to have surpassed that of later times, and society generally was in a state of decadence. The old system,---its moral and social elements,---its capacity for self-improvement,---had thus been fairly tried and tested; and the time had arrived when a new race, and the Christian religion, were appointed to take possession of this soil.

* McKenzie's Journal, pp. 387, 113.

† Pike's Expedition, part i. p. 63; part ii. p. 9. 14.

‡ Sauer, pp. 160, 177. Coxe, pp. 151, 257.

POISONING.---The N. O. Picayune says: The ship Swanton, Captain Heath, arrived at this port yesterday from Liverpool. From last evening's Post we learn that a most atrocious attempt was made by the black steward, Charles Britton, to poison the whole crew with corrosive sublimate, which he put into their food.---Nine persons were poisoned---and have suffered most excruciating pains, though none have yet have died. It was the intention of the black villain to poison the whole---Captain, passengers and men at once. He made an attempt to escape after his detection, but was taken, secured and isnow in irons.

TOLLS received on the New York State Canals during the first week in November, $82,350 79.

Rates of Discount
IN PITTSBURGH.

CORRECTED DAILY FOR THE 'GAZETTE.'

N. HOLMES & SON,
EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 33 MARKET STREET.

PENNSYLVANIA.	
Banks of Pittsburgh,	3pm
State Scrip, issued at Pittsburgh,	par
Certificates of Deposit, payable in B'kable funds,	par
Exchange Bank Post Notes,	par
Berks County Bank,	6dis
Towanda Bank,	7
Erie Bank,	7
Waynesburgh, Post Notes and Certificates,	7
Monong'a B'k of Brownsville, Post Notes,	7
United States Bank, and Branches,	50
OHIO.	
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Steubenville,	1
Western Reserve Bank, Warren,	1
Bank of Mount Pleasant,	1
Bank of Marietta,	2
Bank of Chillicothe,	7
Bank of Zanesville,	5
Bank of Putnam,	5
Bank of Circleville, (H. Lawrence, Cashier,)	1
Clinton Bank of Columbus,	7
Franklin Bank of Columbus,	7
St. Clairsville Bank,	2
Cleveland Banks,	7
Cincinnati Banks,	7
Bank of Wooster,	7
Columbian Bank of New Lisbon,	7
Bank of Massillon,	7
Bank of Sandusky,	7
Bank of Geauga,	7
Bank of Norwalk,	7
Bank of Xenia,	7
Bank of Granville,	7
Bank of Hamilton,	7
Com. Bank of Scioto,	7
Dayton Bank	7
Farmers Bank of Canton,	8
Lancaster Bank,	7
Urbana Banking Company,	7
Post Notes,	7
All under $5,	7
INDIANA.	
State Bank and Branches,	7
KENTUCKY	
Bank of Louisville,	4
Bank of Kentucky and Branches,	4
Northern Bank and Branches,	4
ILLINOIS.	
State Bank and Branches,	7
Bank of Shawneetown,	7
VIRGINIA.	
Bank of Virginia,	1½
Bank of the Valley and Branches,	1½
Exchange Bank of Virginia,	1½
Farmers' Bank of Virginia,	1½
Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank, Wheeling, Va., and Branches,	7
North Western Bank of Va. and Branches,	7
Post Notes,	7
NEW YORK.	
City Banks,	3pm
County Banks,	2pm
Post Notes and Certificates on time issued by the Free Banks,	no sale
CONNECTICUT.	
City Bank New Haven	2pm
do. payable city Bank New-York,	2pm
Bridgeport Bank,	2pm
All other solvent Banks,	2pm
RHODE ISLAND.	
American Bank,	2pm
Arcade Bank,	2pm
Bank North American	2pm
City Bank,	2pm
Eagle Bank,	2pm
All other solvent Banks	2pm
MASSACHUSETTS.	
Boston City Banks,	2pm
County Banks,	2pm
DELAWARE.	
All Banks,	1
Under $5,	2
NEW JERSEY.	
All solvent Banks,	par
MICHIGAN.	
Bank of Michigan,	—
Bank of St. Clair, payable at Circleville,	10
Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank Detroit,	—
Branch at St. Joseph,	—
GOLD AND SPECIE VALUE.	
Eagle, old,	10 66
" new,	10 00
Doubloons, Spanish,	16 00
" Patriot,	15 50
Sovereign,	4 85
Guineas,	5 00
Frederickd'ors,	7 80
Ten Thalers,	7 80
Ten Guilders,	3 90
Louisd'ors,	4 50
Napoleons,	3 80
Ducats,	2 15@2 25
SPECIE.	
Gold and Silver,	3pm
EXCHANGE.	
On Philadelphia,	1
On New York,	.5

☞ *ALL BANKS marked thus — are not purchased by the Brokers.*

REVIEW OF THE PITTSBURGH MARKET.

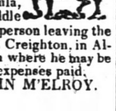
CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Current Wholesale Prices.

THURSDAY.....NOVEMBER 18.

ASHES, Pearl,	lb	5½@	6
Pot,	lb	4½@	5
APPLES, Green,	bbl	1 50 @	2 00
Dried,	bush	75 @	87½
AXES,	doz	16 00 @	18 00
BEESWAX, Yellow American,	lb	22 @	25
BLOOMS, Juniata,	per ton	62 00 @	65 00
BEANS, Small White	bush	@	75
BROOMS,	doz	1 25 @	1 37
BUCKETS, Machine,	doz	4 00 @	5 50
COAL, ₱ Wagon,	bush	5½@	6¼
CRANBERRIES,	bush	1 25 @	1 50
CANDLES, Mould,	lb	@	14
Dipped,	lb	@	10
Sperm,	lb	44 @	45
COFFEE, Havanna green	lb	12 @	13
St. Domingo,	lb	11 @	12½
Rio,	lb	13 @	14
CHOCOLATE, No. 1,	lb	11 @	12½
CORDAGE, Hemp, tarred	lb	13 @	14
Manilla,	lb	15 @	17
White Rope,	lb	15 @	16
COPPER, Brazier's,	lb	32 @	35
Old,	lb	16 @	20
CASTINGS, assorted,	lb	@	3½
Large Kettles	lb	@	3½
Heavy Castings,	lb	3 @	3½
Tea Kettles,	doz	8 50 @	9 00
CORKS, Velvet,	gross	55 @	60
CIGARS, Spanish,	M	15 00 @	20 00
Half Spanish,	M	5 00 @	5 50
Melee,	M	3 50 @	4 00
American,	M	1 75 @	2 00
CIDER,	bbl	1 75 @	2 00
CORN MEAL,	bush	50 @	62
COTTON YARN, 5 to 15	lb	24 @	31
Candlewick,	lb	@	24
DRUGS AND MEDICINES,			
Alum,	lb	6 @	7½
Brimstone,	lb	6 @	7
Shellac,	lb	20 @	25
Salts, Epsom,	lb	6½@	8
Madder, Dutch, hhds.	lb	@	17
do. do. in kgs.	lb	17 @	20
Oil Vitriol,	lb	6 @	7
Camphor,	lb	1 25 @	1 37½
Ginseng,	lb	25 @	30
Quinine,	lb	3 25 @	4 00
Saleratus,	lb	6 @	8
DYE STUFFS, Camwood,	lb	9 @	10
Fustic,	lb	4 @	4½
Logwood, Extract,	lb	28 @	30
do. Chipt,	lb	4 @	4½
Nicaragua,	lb	6 @	8
Copperas,	lb	2 @	3
FEATHERS,	lb	37½@	40
FISH, Shad,	bbl	12 00 @	12 50
Mackerel, No. 1	bbl	18 00 @	18 50
do. No. 2,	bbl	15 00 @	16 00
do. No. 3,	bbl	9 00 @	10 00
Cod, Dry,	cwt	5 00 @	5 50
White Fish,	bbl	9 00 @	10 00
FLOUR, Superfine ₱ wagons	bbl	5 50 @	5 62
do. from stores,	bbl	5 87 @	6 00
Bag,	cwt	3 00 @	3 50
FRUITS, Raisins,	box	2 00 @	3 00
do.	keg	3 25 @	3 50
Figs,	lb	12½@	15
Dates	lb	10 @	12½
Prunes,	lb	12 @	15
Almonds, soft shell	lb	18 @	20
Currants, Zante,	lb	17 @	18
Peaches, Dried,	bush	1 75 @	2 00
GUNPOWDER, Rifle	keg	5 00 @	6 00
Rock,	keg	3 50 @	4 50
GLUE, American,	lb	14 @	16
Irish,	lb	18 @	20
GLASS, window, 8 by 10	box	2 75 @	3 25
10 by 12	box	3 75 @	4 25
10 by 14	box	@	6 00
11 by 17	box	@	8 50
12 by 18	box	@	9 00
GRAIN, Wheat,	bush	1 00 @	1 06½
Rye,	bush	45 @	50
Oats,	bush	25 @	28
Barley,	bush	62½@	
Corn,	bush	@	37½
HEMP,	cwt	7 00 @	8 00
HIDES, Spanish,	lb	16 @	16½
Missouri,	lb	13 @	15
Dry	lb	8 @	10
Wet,	lb	5 @	6
HONEY,	gal	87 @	1 00
HOPS,	lb	35 @	40
HAY	ton	10 00 @	12 00
INDIGO, Spanish flout,	seroon	1 50 @	1 75
Manilla,	case	1 50 @	1 62½
IRON, Bar, common sizes,	lb	4 @	5
do. small do.	lb	4½ @	7½
Lock	lb	5 @	5
Round and square,	lb	4 @	7
Hoop,	lb	7½@	8
Sheet,	lb	7 @	8½
Boiler,	lb	6½@	7
Nail rods,	lb	6 @	6½
Plough Slabs	lb	@	5
Plough Wings	lb	@	5½
LEAD, Pig and Bar,	lb	4½@	5½
Sheet,	lb	@	12½
LEATHER, Spanish Sole,	lb	24 @	27
Country do.	lb	23 @	25
Saddlers,	doz	25 00 @	28 00
Calf Skin,	doz	20 00 @	25 00
Upper,	doz	24 00 @	28 00
LINEN, tow,	yd	17 @	20
Brown flax,	yd	18 @	25
MOLASSES, Sugar House,	gal	45 @	50
New Orleans,	gal	31 @	33
Country,	gal	75@	1 00
NAILS, 3d	lb	@	7½
4d	lb	@	6½
5d	lb	@	5½
6d & 7d	lb	@	6½
8d & 9d	lb	@	5
10d, 12d, 16d & 20d	lb	@	4½
Spikes, Cut,	lb	5½@	6
TAR, Ohio,	bbl	4 00 @	5 00
Allegheny,	bbl	5 50 @	7 00
OILS, Tanners'	bbl	18 00 @	25 00
Linseed,	gal	88 @	90
Sperm, summer,	gal	1 20 @	1 25
do. winter,	gal	1 30 @	1 35
Whale,	gal	75 @	1 00
Castor,	gal	2 00 @	2 25
Sweet Oil,	basket	@	6 25
PAINTS, White Lead, dry,	lb	9 @	10
do. do. in oil,	keg	2 25 @	2 50
Red Lead,	lb	10 @	12
Venitian Red, English,	lb	6 @	8
do. do. American,	lb	@	4
Varnish, Copal,	gal	1 75 @	2 50
Litharge,	lb	9 @	10
Lamp black,	lb	9 @	11
Whiting,	lb	2½@	3
Prussian blue,	lb	90 @	1 25
Chrome yellow,	lb	37½@	44
Verdigris,	lb	45 @	50
Spirits Turpentine,	gal	53 @	60
Ochre, yellow, French,	lb	6 @	7
do. do. American	lb	4 @	6
Chalk,	lb	2 @	3
PAPER, Pitts. Post, No. 1	ream	@	3 75
do. do. No. 2	ream	@	3 25
do. Cap, No. 1	ream	@	3 50
do. do. No. 2	ream	@	3 00
do. do. No. 3	ream	@	2 50
Wrapping, Med.	ream	@	2 00
do. Crown,	ream	@	1 25
Bonnet Boards,	gross	@	5 25
PORTER and ALE,	bbl	6 00 @	7 00
PROVISIONS,			
Bacon, Hog round,	lb	5 @	6
do. Shoulders,	lb	3½ @	4
do. Sides,	lb	4 @	5
do. Hams,	lb	7 @	8
Bread, Pilot	bbl	2 50 @	2 75
Crackers, water,	bbl	@	3 25
do butter,	bbl	@	4 00
Lard,	lb	6 @	6½
Butter, in kegs,	lb	5 @	6
do. in rolls,	lb	7 @	10
do. in market	lb	12 @	18
Cheese, Western Res.	lb	0 @	5½
RAGS,	lb	3 @	3½
RICE, fresh in tierces	lb	5 @	6
STEEL, American Blister,	lb	@	5½
Spring Steel,	lb	@	6½
SADDLE TREES, Fall Backs.	doz	7 50 @	8 00
Side,	doz	10 00 @	15 00
SALT, No. 1,	bbl	1 50 @	1 62½
No. 2,	bbl	1 25 @	1 37½
SALT PETRE, refined,	lb	10 @	12
crude,	lb	@	8
SOAP, Resin,	lb	6 @	7
Variegated,	lb	12½@	13
SPICES, Cloves,	lb	31 @	37½
Cassia, in mats	lb	30 @	37½
Ginger, Race,	lb	9 @	12½
Nutmegs,	lb	1 37 @	1 50
Pepper, sifted,	lb	11 @	12½
Allspice,	lb	9 @	10
SPIRITS,			
Brandy, Cog. 4th proof	gal	1 50 @	2 00
do. American 1st prf.	gal	50 @	62
Rum, Jamaica, 4th prf.	gal	44 @	50
do. N. Eng. 1st prf.	gal	1 50 @	1 75
Gin Holland,	gal	1 37 @	1 50
do. American,	gal	28 @	31
Whiskey,	gal	17 @	18
do. rectified,	gal	21 @	22
STEEL, English blistered,	lb	14 @	16
American Blistered,	lb	6½@	7
German,	lb	14 @	16
Cast and Shear,	lb	19 @	20
SUGAR, New Orleans,	lb	7½ @	8½
Havana, white,	lb	11½@	12½
Loaf, No. 1 to 3,	lb	13 @	16
SEEDS, Clover,	bush	3 75 @	4 00
Timothy,	bush	1 75 @	2 00
Flax,	bush	81½@	87½
SHOT,	bag	1 75 @	2 00
TEAS, Imperial,	lb	85 @	95
Gunpowder,	lb	85 @	95
Young Hyson,	lb	70 @	85
Pouchong,	lb	70 @	80
TIN, Block,	lb	28 @	30
in plates,	box	12 00 @	13 00
TALLOW, tried	lb	@	8
Rough,	lb	@	6
TOBACCO, W. T. 6 Twist,	lb	8½@	10
Ky. Leaf,	cwt	4 00 @	10 00
Ladies' Twist,	lb	12 @	20
Cavendish, Va.	lb	30 @	37
Cavendish, Ky.	lb	11 @	12
Cuba,	lb	30 @	37
WOOL, Common,	lb	@	25
Half blood,	lb	@	28
3 4th do.	lb	@	31
Full do.	lb	@	35
Prime,	lb	@	40

STRAYED OR STOLEN,



FROM the store of John Collyer, in Allegheny, on Saturday evening last, the 13th inst., a BAY HORSE, with a swelled shoulder, from fistula, about 9 years old, having on a saddle and bridle, not much worn. Any person leaving the horse at the tavern of Mr. Samuel Creighton, in Allegheny, or leaving word with him where he may be found, shall be rewarded, and all expenses paid.

JOHN M'ELROY.

Nov. 18—w3t

BANK OF PITTSBURGH,
November 2, 1841.

THE President and Directors of this Institution, have this day declared a dividend of three per cent on the capital stock for the last six months, payable to Stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the 12th inst.

JOHN SNYDER, Cashier.

Nov. 3.—d2w&w3t. Mercury copy.

A VEGETABLE & Universal Medicine, proved by the experience of thousands to be when properly persevered with, a certain cure for the only One Disease, all having the same origin, and invariably arise from the Universal Root, of all disease, viz: Impurity or Imperfect circulation of the Blood.

In a period of little more than three years in the United States, they have restored to a state of health and enjoyment, over One Hundred Thousand persons, who were given over as incurable, by physicians of the first rank and standing, and in many cases where every other remedy had been resorted to in vain.

For testimonials and cases of cure, apply at Dr. Benjamin Brandreth's Office, No. 98 Wood street, between Diamond alley and 5th st., the only place in Pittsburgh, where the genuine Brandreth Pills CAN be obtained.

CAUTION.—DR. BRANDRETH NEVER APPOINTS DRUGGISTS and PEDLARS as his Agents therefore, if you wish to obtain the genuine vegetable universal Pills, never puchase at DRUG STORES or of PEDLARS—all the duly and only appointed agents who sell the TRUE Brandreth's Pills, have an ENGRAVED certificate of agency, dated the twelve months next preceeding, and have entered into bonds of $500 to sell only such p

Our Rivers!—Four feet water in the channel, and a number of fine boats arriving and departing daily. The Gallant, Effort, Pilot and Junista, arrived Saturday and yesterday, and the Orleans, Bristol and Herschel departed yesterday. To-day the Fulton, Meridian, and Messenger, depart for St. Louis, the Augusta and the Oconee for New Orleans, the Montezuma for Fort Smith, Arkansas, and the Iris for Nashville.

The Prince de Joinville, and suite arrived in this city this morning, by the stage from Wheeling, and are now at the Monongahela House. We have not learned how long he intends to remain among us, or whether our citizens design to offer him any public demonstration of respect. It is now more than forty years since his father, the then exiled Louis Phillippe, spent a short time in this city, then but a village, and left it in a keel boat for the west.

Gen. Scott's Letter.—The editor of the Philadelphia United States Gazette seems to be a good deal annoyed by old Chip's letter, and the enthusiasm with which it is received by the Whig press generally. He thinks there is something very remarkabe about the place where the letter first appeared, and indulges in some strange surmises that it was not intended for publication at first, but that the General afterwards changed his mind, and sent it to the Newark Advertiser. Now this is, doubtless, all imagination. The most natural supposition is that the letter was intended for publication when it was written. Its manly frankness is far removed from any thing like *mystery*, and it must have cost brother Chandler an effort to hatch up his surmisings.

Mr. Chandler also thinks that Mr. Tyler is a party to the transaction, and Mr. Spencer's appointment was owing to Gen. Scott's influence. Whether this is so or not, it is nothing against the General. We should be glad to find Mr. Tyler calling so able an adviser to his aid, and if we are to believe the Whig press, a better appointment than that of Mr. Spencer could not have been made.

Mr. Chandler also thinks that the defeat of the Whig party in New York hastened the publication of the letter of Gen. Scott. What can Mr. Chandler mean by this, except that the Whigs, having tried Mr. Clay's name, and suffered a defeat, now wish to rally under a name which is a tower of strength?

The following closing remarks of the article are too singular to be omitted.

"Gen. Scott is now the candidate of one *part* of the former Harrison party. If he should be received as *the* candidate of the Whig party, we have reason to believe that Mr. Van Buren will be re-nominated; but if the Whigs should rally on Mr. Clay, we think it probable that our opponents would call to Gen. Cass, at Paris, to become their candidate. More of this anon."

Upon what data Mr. Chandler's reasoning is founded, that leads to such a conclusion, we cannot conceive; but if his conclusion is correct, he makes, we conceive, a strong case for General Scott. We think it will be generally admitted that General Cass would be a more popular candidate than Mr. Van Buren, and General Scott than Mr. Clay, so that with General Scott against Mr. Van Buren we would have the advantage of our most popular candidate against the least popular of the opposition; and with Mr. Clay against General Cass the advantage would be with our opponents.

Secret Societies Going Down.—A new paper has just been started in Philadelphia, called the Odd Fellows' Magazine, devoted to the interests of secret associations. That is the way secret societies are going down! The necessity of maintaining a firm and consistent organization against all secret oath-bound institutions, is becoming more evident every day.

The President arrived at Washington on Thursday last. He was offered a dinner by his former constituents of New Kent county, but declined on account of the necessity for his speedy return to Washington.

Flour.—The New York Express says, the news from Europe has had the effect to carry up the price of flour to $6¼, an advance of 12½ cts., and over a thousand bbls. were purchased for the English market. The cotton market has not been influenced by the advices, although the article had improved in Liverpool.

Fifty Thousand Whig voters, it is said, remained at home, during the late election in New York! More shame for them.

The Loco Focos have a majority of 64 on a joint ballot, in the N. Y. Legislature; 2 in the Senate and 62 in the house.

The Philadelphia Inquirer says that Mr. Granger has published a letter, assigning his reasons for leaving the Cabinet. We have not seen the letter in any of our exchanges.

"General Orders," No. 1.—Every reader will admire the frank, soldier-like manner in which "Old Chip" cuts his way through the political questions his friends have propounded. There are no parleyings, no feints, no ambuscades in his tactics. Charge and advance! is the word, and without "smoke or dust" he carries the point: Whether the gallant General succeeds in "heading" other Presidential aspirants or not, it must be admitted that he stands a head taller than the rest; and to be as frank as the old soldier himself, we think his position now is the front in the Presidential march. We trust however, that "Halt!" for two years at least, will be passed along the whole line. The General's circular is a rich treat, and we trust every body will read and profit by the wholesome truths and sound opinions of the "General Order."—*Cleve. Herald.*

Mr. John H. Pleasants, the able, independent, and fearless editor of the Richmond Whig, has published in the last number of that paper an address to his friends and subscribers, in which he takes leave of them and relinquishes all further connection with the Whig. Mr. Pleasants, as our readers are probably aware, is about to establish a New Whig paper at Washington, under the title of the Independent. That its character will not belie its name, the past career of its future editor will afford "proof strong as Holy Writ." In closing his address, Mr. Pleasants says, forcibly and justly, that he would prefer even the temporary sway of such a man as Thomas H. Benton, the ascendancy of atheists and agrarians, to that of men who, having first acquired public confidence and political power by the most solemn professions and zealous concurrence, reward the trust their country reposed in them by trading us off like cattle in the shambles for an extension of their own power and the gratification of their own ambition.—*N. Y. Amer.*

A large meeting of the friends of General Scott has been held at Harrisburgh, at which a State Central Committeee was appointed.

It was in Harrisburgh that the first *Harrison* meeting was held. There the political revolution, which terminated in the election of the [illegible] by the largest majority ever

have now set in motion roll over the exulting ranks of loco focoism with similar effects!—*Norristown Free Press.*

Too Soon!—Some of the whig editors, in noticing the recent movements in several parts of the State in favor of Gen. Winfield Scott as a candidate for the Presidency, express the opinion that it is *too soon* to agitate the Presidential question. When, some time since, a meeting of the friends of *Clay* was held in Philadelphia, these editors had no such objections.

It *may be* "too soon" to agitate the Presidential question, and we are sorry our *consistent* and *impartial* brethern were *so late* in finding it out.—*Norristown Free Press.*

The Harrisburgh Chronicle states that Governor Porter will make an entire change in the offices subject to his appointment. Mr. Henry A. Muhlenburgh is to be Secretary of State, and Mr. Reah Frazer, of Lancaster, Attorney General. We do not know the authority upon which the Chronicle speaks, nor can we believe that Mr. Muhlenburgh will accept the office of Secretary of the Commonwealth.—*U. S. Gaz.*

Massachusetts.—We have returns from a few towns, confirming the statements in our last. The total vote will be about 55,000 for Davis, 50,000 for Morton, 3,500 for Boltwood (Abolition,) and scattering. Morton runs rather better than his ticket. To the House, the election of 150 Whigs and 84 Locos is announced; 62 towns either made no choice or voted not to send. No doubt of a Whig majority.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Value of one Vote.—At the election on Monday, the Whigs elected eight good Representatives in as many towns by one majority in each. In another town, a Whig was chosen for the first time by six votes.—*Boston Atlas Nov.* 10.

The Last Link.—The Rochester papers announced that the section of railroad between Cayuga bridge and Auburn is now completed. The whole distance between Albany and Rochester, therefore, can now be tarvelled over by railroad-cars.—*Boston Atlas, Nov.* 11.

Mr. O'Connell has been elected Lord Mayor of Dublin and has accepted the office.—*Boston Atlas.*

From the New York Tribune.

The late Conference at the Broadway Tabernacle.—A Convention was held in the Tabernacle on the 27th of October, in reference to the second coming of our Saviour. The object of the Conference is understood to have been to awaken the attention of the Christian public to the hopes, which the Gospel everywhere holds out to believers, that the coming of the Lord draws near. The need of such a public meeting was urged in view of the fact that the hope of a temporal Millennium in the church has usurped the place of the primitive faith and hope; and in this day believers have come to say openly, "*My Lord delayeth his coming*," which is a sign of an evil servant, so much as in his heart to say. For the preparation of the public mind, public exercises were held in the Vestry of the Tabernacle on the 26th, and in the morning and afternoon of the 27th. On the evening of the 27th a large audience assembled. The Revi John Lindsey, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a well known and highly esteemed pastor of this city took the chair, and announced the sentiment to be presented by the speakers in the following words:—"*The Kingdom of Heaven preached in the Gospel is a future dispensation near to come.*"—Rev. Josiah Litch, of the New England Conference, illustrated the sentiment pronounced by the Chairman, with particular aim to show the nature of the kingdom preached in the Gospel; that it is not the Gospel dispensation itself, nor is it the church in this world, nor is it a state of things ever to be in this world, but it is the glory in which our Saviour manifested himself to Peter, James and John in the moments of transfiguration, even His excellent majesty displayed over all the new Heavens and earth in the resurrection of the dead. He was followed by Henry Dana Ward, of this city, who illustrated the sentiment presented by the Chairman to the meeting by particularly considering that it is a *future dispensation*, as the Gospel was future in respect to the *Mosaic* dispensation so the kingdom is future in respect to the *Gospel* dispensation, and is not concurrent with it; but is "the dispensation of the fulness of time," and of the restitution of all things, in the restoration of Israel, and in the resurrection of the dead; the same for which believers daily pray: "Thy kingdom come, thy will be done *on earth* as it is in heaven;" and which prayer it may be credited the Almighty will hear and fully answer in his own appointed time.

Elder Joshua V. Himes, of the Chardon-street Chapel, Boston, concluded the exercises of the evening by considering the sentiment presented by the Chairman in respect to the *nearness* of the kingdom to come, and in a very eloquent and emphatic manner presented his own opinion, that the coming is nearer than is usually believed. The times of Daniel, the Prophet, limit a period of 2,300 days, which are taken by Christians for so many years; and those years expire in 1843. The period of Antichrist is accounted to be 1,260 years, and that is thought to have commenced in the reign of Justinian, and to have expired in the overthrow of the Pope by Bonaparte.

The meeting was profoundly attentive, and the remarks of the speakers were received with unequivocal approbation, save only the *fixing* a time, which, notwithstanding the earnest and powerful eloquence of Mr. Himes, failed to convince and satisfy the audience. But so far as the awakening of public attention goes, the Convention has been attended with the happiest results. The pastors of churches direct their studies toward the interesting theme in many cases with new emotions; and many Christians read the Bible with an inquiring mind, to learn whether these things are so; and some are becoming daily more and more convinced of the truth and importance of the sentiment expressed by the chairman, and made the theme of the evening's discourses.

From the Savannah Georgian.

FROM FLORIDA.

CHEERING INTELLIGENCE.

By the steamer Gen. Taylor, Capt. Peck, the editors of the Georgian yesterday afternoon received from an attentive correspondent, the following information:

East Florida, Nov. 2, 1841.

The Tampa mail gives us cheering hope, that every thing on that side of the Territory in regard to the coming in of the Indians, is favorable to the speedy termination of the war without the necessity of firing another gun. On the 29th ult. the Chief of the Tallahassees arrived at Tampa Bay, with 28 of his people.—On the same date arrived there the U. S. schr. Flirt, from Coloosahatchie, with a chief of one of the bands of the Everglades, and 32 of his people.

A Sub-Chief with 8 of his people, belonging to the Southern Indians, are at Puonto Rosas.

Report gives the gratifying intellingence that the league of the Chiefs in the Everglades is broken up. Sam Jones and the Prophet having quarrelled—that Sam is left with only 27 warriors, and has gone out of the Everglades to the Locha-Hatchee, where Halleck Tus-te-nug-gee is with a small band.

Two of the principal Chiefs in the Everglades, are willing to come in with their people, and will do so in a short time without doubt.

Lieut. Sprague, Adjutant 8th Infantry, in charge of Tiger Tail and Alligator, arrived yesterday at Fort King, on their way hunting for the Indians that are out in that neighborhood. They are expected at Pilatka in a day or two, to pursue their hunt up the St Johns, and around the mouth of the Oclawha.

On the 19th ult. there was a terrible storm at Puonta Rosas, that swept over the camp and store houses—destroyed every thing. The men and officers escaped only with the clothes they had on; but one life lost. The steamer Isis was driven up into the middle of the camp and now lies high and dry, nothing injured, and will soon be got off without damage.

Yours, truly.

The good people of New Orleans were astonished early last week by the receipt of intelli-

the U. S. District Judge of that district, was dead! and that a successor was appointed in his stead! Mr. Bennet A. Crawford, of New Orleans, being the fortunate man. Upon inquiry, however, it turned out that Judge McCaleb was not only alive, but still holds under the Constitution, the Commission of District Judge. There was evidently an imposition practised on the administration, but it would also indicate that there is an indecent haste in filling up offices without giving the people interested in the appointment time to be heard.—*U. S. Gazette.*

Steamboat Accident.—The *Arcade* was run into by the *Spartan* about 2 o'clock, Tuesday morning, 50 miles above this city. The collision broke the pipe connecting the boilers of the Arcade, by which two or three were scalded by the escape of the steam, and which probably prevented a general explosion. The Arcade was towed in yesterday by the Swiftsure.—*Cin. Gaz.*

Advices from Vicksburgh to the 29th ult., state that the sickness was far from abating in that city. Twenty-eight interments had taken place between the morning of the 25th and that of the 29th.

Massachusetts School Statistics.—The amount raised by town taxes the last year throughout the State, for school purposes, was $491,015 23, which, added to the amount of income of the surplus revenue appropriated to the same object of $9,529 48, makes an annual appropriation of half a million of dollars. The number of children returned, between the ages of four and sixteen, is 182,492. The average sum appropriated to the instruction of each child is $2 70.

YANKEE ENTERPRISE.

BY LYDIA MARIA CHILD.

"One day, a lad, apparently about nineteen, presented himself before our ambassador at St. Petersburgh. He was a pure specimen of the genus Yankee; with sleeves too short for his bony arms, trowsers half way up to his knees, and hands playing with coppers and tenpenny nails in his pocket. He introduced himself by saying, 'I've jest come out here to trade with a few Yankee notions, and I want to get sight of the emperor."

"Why do you wish to see *him*?"

"I've brought him a present, all the way from Ameriky. I respect him considerable, and I want to get at him, to give it to him with my own hands."

Mr. Dallas smiled, as he answered, "It is such a common thing, my lad, to make crowned heads a present, expecting something handsome in return, that I'm afraid the emperor will consider this only a Yankee trick. What have you bro't?"

"An acorn."

"An acorn! what under the sun induced you to bring the emperor of Russia an acorn?"

"Why, jest before I sailed, mother and I went on to Washington to see about a pension; and when we was there, we thought we'd jest step over to Mount Vernon. I picked up this acorn there; and I thought to myself I'd bring it to the emperor. Thinks, says I, he must have heard a considerable deal about our General Washington, and I expect he must admire our institutions. So now you see I've brought it, and I want to get at him."

"My lad, it's not an easy matter for a stranger to approach the emperor; and I'm afraid he will take no notice of your present. You had better keep it."

"I tell you I want to have a talk with him. I expect I can tell him a thing or two about Ameriky. I guess he'd like mighty well to hear about our railroads, and our free schools, and what a mighty swell our steamers cut. And when he hears how well our people are getting on, may be it will put him up to doing something. The long and the short on't is, I shan't be easy till I get a talk with the emperor; and I should like to see his wife and children. I want to see how such folks bring up a family."

"Well, sir, since you are so determined upon it, I will do what I can for you; but you must expect to be disappointed. Though it would be rather an unusual proceeding, I would advise you to call on the vice chancellor, and state your wishes; he may possibly assist you.

"Well that's all I want of you. I will call again, and let you know how I get on."

In two or three days, he again appeared, and said,

"Well, I've seen the emperor, and had a talk with him. He's a real gentleman, I can tell you. When I gave him the acorn, he said he should set a great store by it; that there was no character in ancient or modern history he admired so much as he did our Washington.—He said he'd plant it in his palace garden with his own hands; and he did do it—for I seen him with my own eyes. He wanted to ask me so much about our schools and rail roads, and one thing or another, that he invited me to come again, and see his daughters; for he said his wife could speak better English than he could. So I went again, yesterday, and she's a fine knowing woman I tell you; and his daughters are nice gals."

"What did the empress say to you!"

"Oh, she asked me a sight o' questions.—Don't you think, she thought we had no servants in Ameriky! I told her poor folks did their own work, but rich folks had plenty o' servants." "But then you don't *call* 'em servants," said she, "you call 'em help." "I guess, ma'am, you've been reading Mrs. Trollop?" says I. "We had that ere book aboard our ship. The emperor clapped his hands and laughed as if he'd kill himself." "You are right, sir," said he, "You are right. We sent for an English copy, and she's been reading it this very morning!" "Then I told him all I knew about our country, and he was mightily pleased. He wanted to know how long I expected to stay in these parts. I told him I'd sold all the notions I brought over, and I guessed I should go back in the same ship. I bid 'em good bye, all round, and went about my business. Ain't I had a glorious time? I expect you didn't calculate to see me run such a rig?"

"No, indeed, I did not, my lad. You may well consider yourself lucky, for it's a very uncommon thing for crowned heads to treat a stranger with so much distinction."

A few days after he called again, and said, I guess I shall stay here a spell longer, I'm treated so well. T'other day a grand officer came to my room, and told me the emperor had sent him to show me all the curiosities; and I dressed myself, and he took me with him, in a mighty fine carriage, with four horses; and I have been to the Theatre and the museum, and I expect I've seen about all there is to be seen at St. Petersburgh. What do you think of that, Mr. Dallas?"

It seemed so incredible that a poor, ungainly Yankee lad should be thus loaded with attentions that the ambassador scarcely knew what to think or say.

In a short time, his strange visitor re-appeared. "Well," said he, "I made up my mind to go home; so I went to thank the Emperor and bid him good bye. I thought I couldn't do no less, he'd been so civil. Says he, "Is there any thing else you'd like to see before you go back to Ameriky?" "I told him I *should* like to get a peep at Moscow; for I'd heard considerable about their setting fire to the Kremlin, and I'd read a deal about General Bonaparte, but it would cost a sight o' money to go there, and I wanted to carry my earnings to mother. So I bid him good bye, and come off."

Now, what do you guess he did next morning? I vow, he sent the same man, in regimentals, to carry me to Moscow in one of his own carriages, and bring me back again, when I've seen all I want to see! And we're going to-morrow morning, Mr. Dallas. What do you think now?"

And sure enough, the next morning the Yankee boy passed the ambassador's house in a splendid coach and four, waving his handkerchief, and shouting, "Good bye! Good-bye!"

Mr. D. afterwards learned from the emperor that all the particulars related by this adventurous youth were strictly true. He again heard from him at Moscow, waited upon by the public officers, and treated with as much attention as is usually bestowed on ambassadors.

The last tidings of him, reported that he was travelling in Circassia, and writing a Journal, which he intended to publish.

Now, who but a Yankee could have done all

From the New York Commercial.

SUFFERINGS AT SEA.

On Thursday we gave an account of the loss of the whale brig William & Joseph, of Martha's vineyard, homeward bound, and the escape of a portion of the crew. Since then we have conversed with one of the survivors, Jeremiah Clarke, of this city, and the account he gives is terrible. He says that after they left Fayal they had fine weather until the 20th of October, when it began to blow heavily, and on the morning of the 21st, while scudding under bare poles, about 4 o'clock in the morning, she was struck by a very heavy squall, and thrown on her beam ends, carrying away both masts even with the deck, boats, &c., in which situation she remained for about ten minutes, when she righted, but the water coming up even with the main deck, they all succeeded in reaching the quarter deck, without having time to save anything but what they stood in—most of them having no outer garments. They immediately began making a pair of rafts out of the broken spars, &c., and after much labor, succeeded in making one large and one very small one, called a catamarin, rigging a flag staff with a color on it, which they intended sending adrift, when a vessel hove in sight, in hopes their situation would be made known.

The next day the oil casks burst up the main deck, and the casks floated up, and among them were some of water, but the salt water had got into the casks, spoiling the whole of it, a barrel of flour also drifted out of the cabin, which they succeeded in securing. The flour they mixed with the water and this was all they had to subsist on for five days while on the wreck. They were then sixteen of them. On the 6th day the brig began to settle down, when they took to the rafts and in ten minutes there was nothing to be seen but the brig's taffrail out of water. The large raft not being able to support all hands, the mate and one of the crew took to the catamarin. They took the barrel of flour with them, but were obliged to launch it over shortly afterward.

They soon lost sight of the brig, and in about twenty-four hours afterward they began to give themselves up to despair, two of them having died delirious from drinking salt water; their names are Gershom Dunning and Hosea Goodspeed. A fine dog was killed, and his blood saved in a bucket, and served out, to each about a table spoon full, a small table bell answering the place of a glass. The body of the dog was then shared among them, about a quarter of a pound to each, and when fallen in with half of it was devoured. Mr. Clarke says that nothing ever tasted sweeter. The sharks were swimming all around them.

On the seventh day, when every hope had vanished, the small raft, that had drifted about ten miles from the large one, was discovered by the look out man at the mast head of the whale ship Triton, which immediately bore down and took them off. They informed Captain Bowen of the other raft, which however, they had been separated from two days, but knowing the direction in which they saw it last, the Triton beat up, and in a few hours had the satisfaction of coming up with it. They found the men in a pitiable condition. Capt. Bowen immediately gave each of them a half tumbler of sweetened water with a little vinegar, which, notwithstanding their urgent calls, was repeated only about every 20 to 30 minutes. In a few hours, they were allowed a little bread soaked in the liquid, and every thing was done to make them comfortable.

During the time they were on the wreck, several vessels passed them. On the third day a large ship passed within a mile and a half of them.—So close was the ship that they could see the people on her deck, but they appeared to take no notice of them. They had at the time a flag rigged to a pole, and lashed to the bulwarks, which they all persist in saying the people on board the ship could not avoid seeing. By the course she was steering, they supposed she was bound to New Orleans.

Mr. Clarke requests us to express, in his name, the gratitude he feels to the conductor of the Providence and Boston rail road, and to Capt. Comstock, of the steamer Massachusetts, for giving him a free passage to the city.

Melancholy Suicide.—We regret to announce the melancholy suicide of Peter A. Karthaus, Sr., whose body was found this morning suspended by a rope attached to a hook in his counting room in Lovely Lane. The old gentleman, it seems, left his dwelling in North Exeter street, early yesterday morning, and was not heard of until his lifeless body was found as above described. It seems that some five or six weeks since he met with an accident by a fall, which dislocated his shoulder. Since that time his mind was evidently deranged, which doubtless led to his lamentable end. He was in his 78th year.—*Balt. Pat.*

Steam Ship.—We see, with much pleasure, that proposals are issued this morning for supplying timber to build a steam vessel for the United States in the Navy Yard at Southwark, The sound of the axe and the adze, we trust, will not cease in that place for a long time. Let the *old* Raritan be launched and put out of the way, and then, the timber and plank being ready for the steamers, she may spring into existence in a short time.—*U. S. Gazette.*

PRESENTMENT OF THE GRAND JURY AT OCT. SESSION, 1841.

THE Grand Jury would at this time respectfully suggest to the Honorable, the Judges and the Court of Quarter Sessions, the propriety of noticing with severity the alarming extent to which the retailing of ardent spirits is carried on in this county without license, and in many cases in the most clandestine manner, without applying to the Court for license at all.

Might not the exaction of a fine of twice or thrice the cost of licence serve as a check to this presumptuous evil.

The great number of indictments, and the mass of testimony on this head, lead the Jury to believe that the above suggestions are loudly called for by a suffering community.

Most respectfully submitted.

October term.	Wm. Eichbaum, Foreman.
Geo. Allison,	John Anderson,
John Boyd,	David Boyd,
John Culmer,	Wm. Carson,
Abraham Davis,	James B. Glenn,
Wm. Gibson,	J. H. M'Kee,
Joseph Peairs,	A. M. Smith,
W. D. Tassey,	Robert White,
	George Bratton.

Nov. 12.—d2&w1t. T. L. M'MILLAN, Cl'k.
American and Washington Banner copy.

Miller's Cough Syrup, a safe and very efficacious remedy for Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Asthma, Whooping Cough, and the various affections of the Lungs.

This valuable medicine, having been extensively used for seven or eight years past and with almost universal success, is confidently recommended as being the best remedy for the above complaints now in use. It is a happy combination of expectorant, diaphoretic, and anodyne medicines, compounded upon regular Pharmaceutical and Physiological principles; and as such, has been and still is frequently prescribed by many of our best physicians; it was particularly a favorite prescription of an eminent practitioner of this city, lately deceased, through whose recommendation it acquired a high reputation.

Read the following Certificates.

Mr. L. Wilcox, Jr.,—Sir—I take pleasure in stating that, during a late severe pulmonary affection, my wife found greater relief from the use of Miller's Cough Syrup, than from any other expectorant medicine. D. N. WHITE.

Warsaw, Ill., Oct. 30, 1840.

This is to certify, that during the winter of 1837, and '38, I was attacked with a severe cough, attended with much pain and tightness in the breast; at the recommendation of Dr. Agnew, I used Miller's Cough Syrup, which in a short time effected a complete cure. I have since used it for coughs and colds, and consider it an infallible remedy

Pittsburgh, Feb. 2, 1841. J. L. MARVIN.

My mother-in-law had been for many years much troubled with a severe cough, as scarcely ever to have enjoyed a night's sound sleep. About five years ago, I procured for her a vial of Miller's Cough Syrup, which immediately afforded her relief, which she had not received from any medicine previously tried, except in a single instance. Since that time, she has used it whenever occasion seemed to require, and has never failed to experience the desired relief. It has also been used by the children and other members of the family, in common colds and whooping cough, and always produced the best effects. M. M. GRANT.

Allegheny, July 10, 1841.

OBSERVE—None are genuine without the signature of the proprietor on the Label.

Price—50 cents. Prepared and sold by L. WILCOX, Jr, S. E. corner of Market street and the Diamond. Also, for sale by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co., and J. SCHOONMAKER & Co., Wood street, Pittsburgh: and JOHN MITCHELL, and H. P. SCHWARTZ, Allegheny City.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

TAKE notice that HANSON S. CHADWICK and HART A. LEAVITT, partners under the firm of Chadwick & Leavitt, have this day executed an Assignment to the undersigned of all their Estate, real, personal, and mixed, for the benefit of their Creditors who shall sign a release on or before the 23rd day of February next, to Carter Curtiss and W. G. Alexander.

The Assignment and Release can be seen at their Store, on Wood near Fifth street. Signed.

CARTER CURTISS,
W. G. ALEXANDER,
Assignees.

Oct 25.—d1m&w3m.

ESTATE OF PETER DICE, Deceased.

ALL persons indebted to Peter Dice, late of Plum Township, deceased, will make payment to either of the undersigned, and those having claims against said estate will present their accounts duly authenticated for settlement.

ENOCH DICE,
C. SNIVELY,
Executors.

Nov. 9.—w6t.*

NOTICE.

AN Election will be held, at the Minersville Inn, on the 9th day of December next, for one President, six Managers, and one Treasurer of the Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road Company.

JACOB EWART,
Treasurer.

Nov. 9.—19thDec.*

Country Residence for Sale.—The subscriber will sell a beautiful Country Residence, on the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Turnpike Road, about 1½ miles from the City of Pittsburgh, and ½ a mile from the mouth of Saw Mill Run.—The premises consist of a cottage house 32 feet by 42, with basement finished in first rate style, with out-buildings, &c., and lot of about 2½ acres of ground, with the privilege of an out lot of 2 acres. Terms made known by application to the subscriber on the premises, or Robert Wood, Esq., Diamond, Pittsburgh. Possession can be had at any time

July 27 —wtf. ISAAC EWAN.

Vermifuges.—A great variety of Vermifuges have been before the public for some time, but all are now gradually giving way to the one prepared by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO., of this city.

This preparation has stood the test of twelve years experience, and is found to be the only one that is infallible. Nov. 6.

GLENN'S INDIAN HAIR OIL.

THIS elegant preparation has been in general use for the last ten years, and the continued demand for it is an evidence that its good qualities are duly appreciated. The Indian Hair Oil is highly recommended for nourishing and strengthening the hair, and preventing it from falling out or turning grey, giving it strength, and causing it luxuriantly to grow, even on bald places, where the roots of the hair have not been destroyed. It also removes the dandruff, and gives a glossy softness to the locks, truly beautiful; it has also the singular property of making light or red hair, whiskers, and eyebrows, several shades darker in color—and being pleasantly perfumed, for dressing the hair in general, and for keeping it in curl, it is much esteemed.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co.,
Druggists,
Nov.5. Corner of Sixth and Wood streets.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Saddle, Harness and Trunk Manufactory.

ROBERT H. HARTLEY, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has leased that large and commodious store Room, formerly occupied by Samuel Fahnestock & Co., No. 86, corner of Diamond Alley and Wood street, where he intends keeping a large and general assortment of Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Saddle Bags, Valises, Buffalo Robes, Whips, and all other articles in his line. Country Merchants and Farmers, would do well to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell first rate articles at low prices.

☞Don't forget the place, No. 86, corner of Diamond Alley and Wood street. Sept. 28.—3mw

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphan's Court of Allegheny County, the subscriber, Administrator, cum testamento annexo of Nathaniel Graham, late of St. Clair township, deceased, will expose to sale by public outcry at the Court House in the city of Pittsburgh, on the 4th Monday of November, A. D., 1841, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described messuage or lot of gronnd, situate in St. Clair township, and Allegheny County- bounded and described as follows: beginning on the Steubenville and Pittsburgh Turnpike Road, thence by lands of James Marlatt, south 23 deg., east 11 and three tenth perches to a post, thence by land of the heirs of West Elliot, 25 degrees west 8 perches to a post, thence north 16 degrees, west 17 perches to the said Turnpike Road, thence along the same 59 degrees, east 4 perches to the place of beginning, containing sixty-nine perches, strict measure, on which is erected a two story frame dwelling House. Terms at sale.

JAMES MARLATT,
Attest T. L. M'Millan, Clerk. Administrator.
Oct 15, 1841.—w6t.

Agency.—The subscriber, having appointed Messrs J. & J. W. Woodwell, of Pittsburgh Pa., as his Agents, for the sale of ITALIAN and EGYPTIAN MARBLE SLABS, for Cabinet Furniture, takes this method of informing Cabinet Makers and the public in general, that Messrs Woodwell will keep a constant supply of Slabs of any pattern or size of superior finish and quality, direct from his establishment in Philadelphia, which will be at prices that will no doubt give satisfaction to purchasers. M. BOUVIER.

Just received and for sale, 20,000 feet Mahogany Veneers. Also, a single lot of Plank and Boards

Aug 6—w3m. J. & J. W. WOODWELL.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,

HOUSE, SIGN AND STEAM-BOAT PAINTERS AND GLAZIERS.

No. 5 Market, between Front and Water streets.
PITTSBURGH.
April 30, 1841.—w1y

Dissolution.—The partnership heretofore, existing betweeu David Hunt and William M Wright, Dentists, 4th st., was dissolved by mutual consent on the 14th instant. All persons indebted to the late firm, are requested to make payment to Dr. D. Hunt, as soon as possible.

Removal.—Dr. David Hunt, Dentist, has removed six doors north-west of Market st., (in Fourth street,) to the house lately occupied by F. Cooper, where he may be consulted any hour during the day.—March 19, 1841—d3w&w1y.

Benjamin Simmons, Alderman. Office near the Canal, Federal street, Allegheny March 16.—d3t&wtf.

PAINTS STORE.

THE subscribers keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Dry and Mixed Paints, Varnishes, Oil, Spirits Turpentine, Putty, Window-Glass, assorted sizes, Brushes, &c., at their Paint Store, No. 5 Market, between Front and Water streets, Pittsburgh. J. & H. PHILLIPS.

☞Necessary instruction given to purchasers, who wish to do their own Painting, gratis.

April 30—w1y.

STRAY COWS.

BROKE into the enclosure of the subscriber, living on Squirrel Hill, Peebles township, four miles from Pittsburgh, on the 24th day of October, three Cows, none of them giving any milk. A small Red Cow with a white face and white under the belly. A black and white spotted Cow. A brindle and white speckled Cow. They all appear to be about seven or eight years old. No other marks perceivable. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away. JOHN HUTCHISON,

Nov 2.—w3t*. Gardner and Nurseryman.

Pittsburgh Oil-Cloth Manufactory.

WARE ROOM, NO. 5 MARKET STREET.

J. & H Phillips keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of GUM ELASTIC OIL CLOTHS, for Counters, Tables, Window Blinds (green) Coach Canvass, Wagon, Boat, Dray, and Baggage covers, from 1½ to 3 yards wide.

OIL FLOOR CLOTHS.

A heavy article, from 1 to 6 yards wide, light do. 1 yard wide, a ½ cheaper than the heavy article. This article as worthy of attention, being fully equal in strength of impression to the above, equal in wear and not liable to crack or peel off: made to match, the same as Ingrain Carpeting.

Halls and Rooms handsomely Fitted and Bordered to order. Old Oil Floor Cloths repaired or exchanged, when not too much worn.

Orders will be received at their Ware Room, No. 5 Market, between Front and Water streets, or at the Factory, Allegheny City.

Pittsburgh, April 30, 1841.—w1y.

FOR SALE.

43 ACRES of Land, ½ of a mile from the Market House Allegheny City, particularly worth the attention of men who keep a Dairy, or work a Quarry.

ALSO, for sale, 21 acres of ground, 1 mile above the U. S. Garrison, fronting 400 feet on the Allegheny river, and lying between 2 lots belonging to Samuel Baird.

For terms, and all other information, apply in Pittsburgh to Hon. Thos. H. Baird, or to Walter H. Lowrie, Esq., J. N. PATTERSON.

[illegible] for use, &c.

For Sale.—A farm of land situate in Indiana Township, Allegheny County, six miles from the city of Pittsburgh, containing one hundred and thirty acres of choice land, eighty of which is cleared, under good fence, and in high state of cultivation. There has been lately erected on the premises a large brick dwelling house, built in modern style: also, a large frame barn, stable, and carriage house; a young orchard of varied and excellent fruit trees in a thriving state; and a short distance from the house is a coal bank; there is also a hewed log farm house, on the premises with an excellent spring house, and other necessary buildings adjoining.

The above described farm is certainly desirable for any person wishing to purchase a commodious and productive farm and country residence.

For terms and other particulars, enquire of HENRY M'GEARY, head of Wood on Liberty street, or to ARCHIBALD M'CLELLAND living on the premises. May 26th, 1841.—wtf.

CONSUMPTION CURED

BY DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY.

IS there any one can doubt, after hearing the testimony of such a man as Robert Glenn, Steward of Frankford Poorhouse, in Philadelphia County, concerning Valentine Chapman, who was in that institution, and laboring under a severe Pulmonary Affection. His symptoms were a violent cough, pain in the side and breast, great loss of strength, with many other symptoms which seemed likely to produce a fatal termination in a very short time.—Suffice it to say, through the kindness of the steward, he was assisted to procure a few bottles of DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY, which gradually began to restore health and strength. He is at this time, notwithstanding the diseased state he was reduced to, performing the arduous duties of a daily laborer.

ROBERT GLENN,
Steward of Frankford Poorhouse.

For sale ONLY by CURTISS & CO.,
Aug. 20. General Agents for the West.

H. H. M'CULLOUGH,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

N. E. Corner of Fourth and Wood sts., Pittsburgh,

HAS always for sale, Drugs, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Patent Medicines of all kinds, among which are a fresh supply of Medicines just received from the importers. Indigo, Madder, Lac Dye, Logwood, Extract and Cbipped, Fustic, Nic. Wood, Camwood, fresh ground, Blue Vitriol, Alum, Copperas, Aqua Fortis, Muriatic Acid, Oil Vitriol, Linseed Oil, Spts. Turpentine, Copal Varnish, Japan, do., Black, do. for Leather, Red Lead, White Lead, Dry and ground in Oil, Lithrage, Paint Brushes, &c., to which he respectfully invites the attention of those wishing to purchase, as he will sell as low as any other house in the city.

July 16, 1841.

DR. SWAYNE'S Compound Syrup of Prunus Virginiana, or Wild Cherry, for Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Spitting of Blood, Soreness of Throat, Whooping Cough, Croup, and all diseases indicative of Consumption.

DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS—So it is with those who neglect their COLDS and COUGH. At first you complain of having a Cold, which is neglected; after which a soreness is experienced in the Bronchia, with a Hacking Cough, and finally the disease settles on the lungs, which the patient will soon perceive by a wasting away of the body, attended with hectic fevers and spitting of florid blood and matter from ulcers on the lungs; a pain and weight is also experienced at the affected part of the lungs; the functions of the animal economy grow languid, the body becomes dry; the eyes sink deep within their cavities; at lenth the patient pays the debt of nature, when he is flattering himself with the hopes of a speedy recovery. To obviate all those distressing symptoms, "spare no time" in procuring the above Invaluable Medicine at the very commencement of your Colds and Coughs, whereby your health may be secured and time and money saved.

CURTISS & Co.,
General Agents for the West,

No. 19, St. Clair street, directly opposite the Exchange Hotel, Pittsburgh. Price $1 00 per bottle.

Aug 20, 1841.—w1y.

MORRISON'S PILLS,

FROM LONDON, which have obtained the approbation and recommendation of thousands who have been cured in Consumptions, Cholera Morbus, Inflammations, internally or externally; Dyspepsia, Fevers, Ague, Indigestion,